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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Climbing the Hill Together

Weights Are No Playthings

We Might Help Society Too

¶ A rift appears through the mists that have wrapped a large portion of the American industrial field in a blanket of suspicion. Down a clarifying vista may be seen a figurative tableau of Labor and Management, shoulders bent in unison, hauling the sledge of industry up the long hill of progress. Working apart, the burden is unwieldy; together, it is drawn with ease. Thus the lesson of co-operation stands out sharply through the murk of the present sit-down controversy. The sudden break in the clouds, accomplished by the agreement between Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan and John L. Lewis of the C. I. O., spreads wider as hundreds of the 6000 Chrysler sit-downers agree to evacuate idle plants, pending further negotiations, and as Washington spokesmen indicate that the Administration is about to concern itself with industrial adjustments.

* * *

¶ Potent among the elements toward which the times trend, and among which a just balance must be found, is the right of collective bargaining for labor; the right of uncontested property ownership and regulation for management; the acceptance of responsibility for its acts by organized labor; the acceptance of government's arbitral and regulative faculties; the working out of a system of fair profits for both capital and labor, in order to make the producer a consumer; the stimulation of the apprenticeship system to assure enough skilled labor to meet industry's demands, to prevent "cornering" the labor market, and to furnish young workers an opportunity to advance.

* * *

¶ Yes, the elements multiply as the subject unfolds, but they are by no means insoluble. Men of vision on both sides recognize that the solvent needed is mutual understanding, mutual willingness to bend toward a common goal. A few honest leaders, a few honest officials, around a council table, seeking mutual good, can achieve more for labor, management, and John Q. Public than thousands of sitters, sitting for themselves.

* * *

¶ Mussolini's aggressiveness in the Spanish civil war situation seems reminiscent of his methods in Ethiopia. While Italian representatives talk non-intervention in London, Italian troops "volunteer" for service in the rebel army in Spain, refuse to withdraw. Great Britain and France are patient under taunts, seeking to encourage Italy along the peaceful road of collective security, but Il Duce—perhaps misinterpreting their mildness as fear—returns their palm branch with a bag of verbal bullets. The French Foreign Minister Delbos shrugs his shoulders and tells Sir George Russell Clerk, the British Ambassador, and Count von Welczeck, German Ambassador, that Paris is approaching the end of its patience—a statement backed by a strong inference that further dispatch of Italian troops to Spain would very likely result in calling Italy to account. The feeling in diplomatic centers outside Rome seems to be that Mussolini's persistence in testing his weight in Europe may result in breaking the scales, spilling his beans.

* * *

¶ London keeps the goal of non-intervention in sight. If Spain can be successfully isolated the bonfire will burn out and Europe will have a better chance to see its serious problems in a more normal light. Therefore the agreement just reached by the International Non-Intervention Committee to appoint more administrators for land and sea control, is producing more hopes than the Delbos warning is generating doubt. The control plan is expected to begin Monday when reinforcements into Spain from abroad will be much discouraged and the maintenance of "volunteer" troops in Spain will be checked from without. British opinion seems to indicate that after Mussolini cools down he will be inclined to handle weights more discreetly. Steering the dynamics of a dictatorship is like trying to steer an avalanche with a broom.

* * *

¶ If men faced social and political problems with the same intelligently objective point of view with which they face much more complicated problems in the realm of natural science, this world would soon reach an ideal balance. Out in Norman, Okla., the problem of drought and dust, for instance, is being handled with the same firmness with which the flood problems are being considered in the Mississippi watershed. Dr. Paul D. Sears, soil conservation authority at the University of Oklahoma, paints a picture of alternating strips of wheat and grass in contour pattern on western plains and prairies. This strip planting, tried out on demonstration farms in the "dust bowl," reveals long lanes of Sudan grass running like ribbons through the wheat fields, ribbing the ground with grass, holding the rainfall, lessening erosion. We do things with dirt and vegetation rather well. We could—if we would admit we could—do things for society much better.

Eccles Names Five Steps By Which Government Can Avert Possible Inflation

Reserve Board Head Urges Co-ordinated Use of Instruments Now Available—Repeats Advocacy of Increased Taxes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Five fields in which the Federal Government is now equipped to take action to achieve and maintain more stable prosperity were today outlined by Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board.

Co-ordinated use of all these instruments without delay is urged by Mr. Eccles, writing for Fortune Magazine, in order to prevent the present boom from reaching the heights of dangerous inflation.

As in his statement last week, Mr. Eccles urges increased taxation to balance the budget, and he stresses the need for substantial debt retirement over and above a balanced budget. He does not specifically discuss the possibility of governmental economies, although when he refers to the present rapid expansion of business the implication would be that relief needs must lessen.

Here are Mr. Eccles' five methods of ironing out peaks and valleys in the economic map:

Monetary Policy: Elimination of excess bank reserves by the end of 1937; control and limitation by Federal Reserve authorities of reserves, bank loans and investments, and deposit currency; prevention of excessive use of credit for speculation in securities by margin requirements.

Fiscal Policy: Moderating the rate of expansion in business activities by increased taxes, to balance the budget and substantially reduce the national debt.

Foreign Exchange Policy: Freedom from a rigid, automatic gold standard in order to prevent conditions abroad from endangering business stability at home; lowering the price of gold or lowering of foreign currencies to check excessive expansion at home; application of new measures to deter the growth of foreign capital holdings in the United States.

Labor Developments: An increase in labor's share of the national income either through decreased prices or increased wages, but only as rapidly as earnings of business and industry will permit without increasing prices or through stoppages of production by strikes; reduction of hours merely to share

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Low Age Limit Opposed in Borah Child Labor Ban

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—When is a child a "youth"?

In the ferment of constitutional discussion raised by the Supreme Court issue, the question has become of immediate importance.

The child labor amendment, pending for 13 years, fixes the proposed working age limit of children at 16. This measure, however, still lacks 8 of the 36 states necessary for ratification, with the key states of Massachusetts and New York recently refusing concurrence.

Burton K. Wheeler (D) from Montana introduced a Senate bill yesterday designed to ban child labor by statutory enactment, with age limit of 16.

William E. Borah (R) of Idaho offered a new substitute child labor constitutional amendment, with the age limit of 14

Eight states with local anti-child labor legislation set the age limit at 16: Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconployable age—Wyoming.

All other states now have 14-year minimum laws.

Progressives immediately attacked the Borah "14-year" provision, charging that its enactment would mean a drive by lobbyists to reduce the hard won minimum age limit of 15 and 16 set by the 12 "advanced" states.

Meanwhile, failure of anti-Administration Senators to agree on a child labor amendment, either in its present form or in the proposed revised form, is a potential argument for those backing the Roosevelt court-reorganization scheme.

Bearing on the same issue is the question of whether the pending child labor amendment (which is something of a "child" itself, with 13 years of life) is still valid. Senator Borah charges that it is not, since it has not been ratified "within a reasonable time." It has just been rejected in New York by a close vote and in Massachusetts by a big majority. Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana argues that it is very much alive, as witness the current struggle in various states.

Albania Bans Women's Veils In Reform Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TIRANA, Albania, March 25—A law requiring women to lay aside their veils comes into effect in Albania today.

Ever since Albania became an independent state the Government and national leaders have been trying to induce the women to free themselves from this tradition, which for centuries had kept them in an inferior position.

The veil is an emblem of humiliation. It has represented both a stigma and a prison. Hence forward-looking Albanians naturally endeavored to lead their women toward emancipation. But these quiet reformers have not had much success. So King Zog decided to make unveiling obligatory.

Albania is largely a Moslem country. Oriental customs came here centuries ago and have been observed with great rigidity. Christian women, even, have been almost as secluded as their Moslem sisters. They, too, have avoided the society of men and have not appeared in public with bared faces or arms.

It may be pointed out that in spite of this, women here enjoy a certain prestige. Their honor is above reproach or attack. In family feuds they are never molested. Even the wildest Albanian would not shoot his worst enemy if that enemy were accompanied by his wife or his mother. A brigand would feel eternally disgraced if he embarrassed a woman.

In the mountains, also, women exert much influence and play a social role of considerable importance. They are robust and stalwart and able to do a man's share of work. Each accompanies her husband, in forest or wilderness, in rain or snow, and would scorn to seek special consideration. She rides horseback well, can swing an ax, or tend the flocks. Mothers have been known to lead whole mountain clans.

Still, no one acquainted with Albania would deny that a ban has rested on women here and that it has blighted their lives. It prevents the finest type of social intercourse. It has filled towns with gloom and made relations among men strained.

The houses, the courtyards, the verandas and windows, the city streets and village alleys are all constructed in such a way as to prevent women being seen by men. High thick walls, enormous locked gates, latticed windows characterize such society.

After the age of 12 girls no longer

(Continued on Page 16, Column 3)

Government Accepts Mellon Art Gift

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The Government accepted today Andrew W. Mellon's art treasures to be housed in a national gallery.

The White House announced President Roosevelt had signed at Warm Springs, Ga., a congressional resolution of acceptance.

Mr. Mellon's gift includes the art collection, on which valuations as high as $50,000,000 have been placed, and a $10,000,000 building to house them.

He also announced plans to set up a $5,000,000 endowment for maintaining the institution.

Engine Doubles Power All in Three Minutes

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., March 25 (AP)—More than 75 executives of 40 railroads today saw a snub-nosed diesel-electric engine double its capacity in three minutes.

The occasion was a manufacturer's demonstration of a new locomotive which has 900 horsepower as a single unit, but can be transformed in three minutes into a multiple unit of 1800 horsepower. A switch does the trick.

R. P. Allison, general manager of the demonstrating company, said the multiple unit was intended for use in switching and heavy hauling. Five of the new locomotives have been ordered by the Birmingham and Southern Railroad.

Powers to Use Small Nations For Blockade

New Action on Spanish Issue Ends Non-Intervention Deadlock

Italy Intransigent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 25—The agreement which has at last been reached in the International Non-Intervention Committee regarding the appointment of additional administrators of the land and sea control plan, is thought to have taken a good deal of the sting out of the plain warning to Italy by the French Foreign Minister, M. Yvon Delbos, that further dispatch of troops to Spain cannot be tolerated.

The appointment has been hung up owing to a dispute over the nationality of the controllers at the ports where ships bound for Spain will get their sailing permits. Now that the difficulty has been overcome—by eliminating the bigger nations and choosing controllers from among the citizens of smaller states—it is hoped the scheme may come into operation Monday. Thereafter it will be much more difficult for reinforcements to be shipped and the importance of foreign contingents already in Spain, apart altogether from the question of withdrawal, will progressively diminish as the campaign proceeds.

Withdrawal Possible

Meanwhile, despite accusations and counter-accusations which flew back and forth in the nonintervention committee yesterday, there is a feeling here that it will be possible to secure the gradual withdrawal of foreign troops and volunteers. One method, which is under discussion, is that the simultaneous withdrawal of an equal number of foreigners from either side should be effected under neutral supervision. Further consideration of this, however, must wait till Premier Mussolini, who with Reichsführer Hitler sponsored the withdrawal proposal, is once again ready to discuss the matter. At present the dramatic statement in the nonintervention committee by the Italian Ambassador, Count Dino Grandi, "If you ask for my personal view, not a man will be withdrawn till the war is ended," still holds the field.

Duce Needs Time

Premier Mussolini's about-face on this issue is believed here to be due mainly to anger at press reports in France and England, describing the Brihuega defeat as a "second Caporetto." It is thought that if he is given time to calm down, he will be more amenable to reason, particularly as he now knows that the breakdown of non-intervention would mean active intervention by France and probably by Britain, both of whom are in better position to send aid to the Loyalists than is Italy with regard to the Insurgents.

In this connection the emphasis is laid here on the sympathetic attitude of the German Ambassador at Paris, Count Joannes von Welczeck, in his talk with French Foreign Minister Delbos, yesterday. It is deduced from this that Berlin will give no support to Premier Mussolini in maintaining an intransigent attitude.

Enthusiasm Lacking

One interesting result of the French and British newspaper accounts of the Brihuega is that Premier Mussolini has now let the cat out of the bag in Italy, where heretofore the public has been led to believe that the only intervention in Spain was on the side of the Loyalists. It is thought here that the Italian people, particularly the mothers, will not show the same enthusiasm for the campaign in Spain as they did for the one in Ethiopia.

The outlook for withdrawal becomes considerably brighter, if this is a correct appreciation of Italian feelings.

French view of the Spanish blockade situation, and Madrid dispatches regarding bombing of the city: Page 2.

Charred Bills Yield $100,000

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Women money-sleuths at the Treasury have ruled that Theodore Bell's rusty baking powder can is worth $100.

Mr. Bell uncovered the can, wadded with decaying bills, while excavating for the basement of his home at Sparta, Wis.

He forwarded the lump of paper to the Treasury, where the amount of currency was established.

The sharp-eyed women, whose decisions determine whether Uncle Sam pays claims for mutilated or counterfeit paper money, previously had restored $1410 to W. A. Belter of Benton Harbor, Mich.

Mr. Belter put a fruit jar full of money behind the stove, and the heat ignited the bills.

Miss Bertha Sherfy, who heads the money examiners, knows 135 designs of gold and silver certificates.

Both she and her assistants are trained to identify bills of five denominations from the 13,000-odd national banks, past and present. Names of all banks and signatures of each president and cashier are at their finger tips.

Sometimes a bank note faces the examiner with only the three last letters of a signature still visible. The woman sleuth must hunt through a list of all signatures until the correct three letters are found. Finding the bank of issue, she then seeks to establish the denomination of the bill by tiny numerals, a few printed letters of a peculiar scroll.

"Sometimes it's just some poor woman who has lost $5 by fire who comes to my desk," said Miss Sherfy.

"But once an entire bank burned and we received boxes of burned paper that was fully identified as bills amounting to $100,000. That was six weeks' work."

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Paving Way to Motor Accord

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John L. Lewis, Leader of C. I. O. | **Frank Murphy**, Governor of Michigan | **Walter P. Chrysler**, Automobile Executive

These Three Leaders Worked Out the Formula by Which Chrysler Strikers Evacuated the Automobile Factories During Further Peace Negotiations

Prospective U. S. Justice Writes He'll Retire at 70

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—President Roosevelt today designated a judge to fill a vacancy on the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals accompanied by a letter from the appointee expressing willingness to retire at age of 70.

The judge is Robert L. Williams of Oklahoma, now of the Federal District Court, and his letter, addressed to the Attorney General, expressed his approval of the President's judiciary plan.

The development was revealed by a letter from Judge Williams transmitted to Chairman Ashurst of the Senate Judiciary Committee from Homer S. Cummings, attorney general. It was made public just as Young B. Smith, dean of the Columbia University law faculty, was testifying before the committee in behalf of a constitutional amendment for compulsory retirement of Supreme Court judges at a specified age between 70 and 75.

Confirmation of Judge Williams must be made in the Senate, where the whole question of his letter expressing willingness to retire at a given age is certain to be thrashed out:

The William letter follows:

"I understand that you are considering me for promotion to the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals, and would consider it an honor to be thus promoted.

"It is agreeable to me in event of such promotion to retire at age of 70, under act of Feb. 25, 1919, as amended March 1, 1929, when retiring age is reached. This would be in harmony with the President's judicial program and court plan, which I endorse and approve.

"I hope you will pardon this letter and that it will not be considered as inappropriate or improper."

The amendment proposed by Dean Young would be undertaken by a great national referendum, financed by the Federal Government, utilizing the machinery for a mending the Constitution and safeguarded by the processes employed by the 48 states in enacting the Twenty-first Amendment. Then, using the state convention system provided under the Constitution for considering amendments, he proposes that Congress in submitting the amendment call on states to elect delegates-at-large to conventions on a certain date uniform for all the states, and that such delegates should meet on a designated day thereafter to act upon the proposal.

This would be tantamount to national election on the whole issue of Supreme Court superannuation, with the added provision that Dean Smith would have the expense paid by the federal Treasury.

"The submission of such an amendment would take the issue regarding the court out of Congress," he declared, "and place it before the American people, where it belongs."

Dean Smith's statement was the more interesting to senators since he professed himself to be a supporter of the New Deal, and one who had voted for Mr. Roosevelt both as governor of New York and President. Having said so much, however, he took sharp issue with the present reorganization plan, for which his proposal is a substitute. He premised his remarks, as many other liberals who oppose the court plan have before him, with a profession of willingness to have constitutional changes, and a flat declaration that "I fully realize that the interpretations of the Constitution by a majority of the Supreme Court in certain cases have created a situation that is manifestly unsatisfactory and calls for corrective action."

However, for four reasons, which he discussed at length, he attacked the President's own proposal as a remedy. He charged that:

1. It offers no certainty if adopted.
2. It establishes no policy regarding retirement for the future.
3. Under present circumstances, it would damage the court's prestige.
4. It is designed to effect "fundamental changes in the Federal system without submitting the question to the people."

The complex questions of social and economic changes might require several amendments, but to deal merely with the matters of retirement of justices, he said, only one amendment would be needed "fixing the tenure of justices by requiring them to retire at a specified age."

Dean Smith recalled that the Twenty-first Amendment, repealing the Eighteenth, was the first to use the state-convention machinery, and that it was passed 10 months after submission.

The proposal today has undoubtedly roused interest in Administration circles, but as a supplementary move to the court enlargement scheme, rather than as an alternative to it. It is as a supplementary process that Senator Pittman has backed it.

Meanwhile today, as other witnesses were heard, a declaration that 28 Democrats have signed a written pledge to vote against the President's proposal in its present form was made in Republican circles. All 16 regular Republicans are already pledged against the scheme, so if the figure is accurate, 44 of the 49 votes necessary to beat the proposal have been mobilized. These estimates, however, do not provide for the contingency of modifications and compromises which are practically inevitable under the circumstances.

Fred Brenckman, another representative of the National Grange took the stand against the proposal today, largely following arguments advanced yesterday by Louis J. Taber, grand master. It was announced that tomorrow Erwin N. Griswold, Harvard professor of constitutional law; Walter F. Dodd of Illinois, and Miss Dorothy Thompson, newspaper columnist, would testify.

Further details on Supreme Court, page 5

Consumers League Seeks to Disband

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 25—The Consumers League of Eastern Pennsylvania, organized 38 years ago to work for better conditions than then prevailed among the employees of many stores, feeling that its work is accomplished, applied recently in Common Pleas Court No. 1 for authority to dissolve its charter.

According to its charter the purpose of the league was "to ameliorate and improve the condition of women and children employed in stores, by properly influencing employers in their behalf, and by making known generally to consumers the existence of improved conditions, thus encouraging fairness and liberality of treatment that will advance the interest of both employer and employee."

Strikers Evacuate Chrysler Plants; Sit-Down Rebuked

Union Claims Victory in Pledge to Keep Shops Closed

Bargaining Right Still Big Issue

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., March 25—A smashing rebuke to the sit-down strike is seen in the evacuation of Chrysler Corporation plants agreed to by John L. Lewis and officials of the United Automobile Workers of America under pressure of Gov. Frank Murphy.

The sit-downers did win a Chrysler promise not to reopen the eight plants under dispute until collective bargaining is completed. This is accounted a major concession by the union, and gives the union leaders grounds for their claim that the sit-down technique has not been unsuccessful.

Nevertheless, so greatly has public sentiment turned against the sit-down technique that what General Motors Corporation was not able to obtain from government in the infancy of the sit-downs, Chrysler has now swiftly won.

General Motors took the position it would not negotiate while strikers were in possession of its plants, and held out until forced to negotiate by request of President Roosevelt. It met Mr. Lewis and settled the one dominant issue of the union's demand for sole bargaining power while the workers continued to occupy its plants.

Murphy Backs Company

Chrysler likewise insisted that the strikers vacate its properties, and in this later period of public reaction against the sit-down, has seen Governor Murphy come to its aid in effecting a bargain which takes the men out.

Governor Murphy in return promised the union that if the corporation tried to reopen plants, he would use the National Guard to prevent their operating.

The single question to be adjudicated in the present negotiations is sole bargaining power.

An implication which some union officials feel possibly the company did not fully realize is its stipulation to stay closed "until a conclusion has been reached on collective bargaining."

This pledge gives the union power to keep the factories idle as long as the union persists in asking the exclusive right to represent all employees. The length of time in which the union can maintain its demand is measured by the morale of its workers, who meantime will be idle.

Chrysler Stands Firm

Chrysler reiterates that it will not grant sole bargaining power.

The outlook for union success on this the C. I. O.'s principal objective is not encouraging.

It is possible, however, that instead of a prolonged conference, the meeting here between Walter P. Chrysler, Mr. Lewis and others in the galaxy of union and corporation officials will be speedily finished.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Lewis and Auto Head Are Ready to Renew Conferences

Roosevelt Lauds Work of Murphy

DETROIT, March 25 (AP)—The way was opened to peaceful collective bargaining conferences between the C. I. O. union and the Chrysler Corporation today, as more than 6000 sit-down strikers marched in the swirling snow out of the eight Chrysler plants which they have held since March 8.

The corporation agreed, and Gov. Frank Murphy of Michigan, guaranteed, that the eight plants would remain closed until bargaining negotiations are completed. The conference between John L. Lewis and Walter P. Chrysler was to be resumed at once, with the all-embracing question of sole bargaining rights first on the agenda.

Congratulations poured in upon Governor Murphy from all parties, including President Roosevelt, for arranging the meeting of the principals to the conflict.

Workers Approve Move

The sit-downers in the Chrysler Kercheval Avenue plant, the last to vote on the peaceful evacuation agreement, gave their approval about 12:40 p. m. and in a few minutes began to leave the factory.

Word of the Kercheval vote was telephoned to the big Dodge plant and 5000 strikers there marched at once from the plant.

About 1400 strikers in the Kercheval plant cheered the announcement of plans to end the sit-down phase of the strike, but asked for a speech from Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, before they gave final assent.

Governor Murphy at Lansing received word at 12:45 p. m. that the evacuation had started, and said the negotiations between Mr. Chrysler and Mr. Lewis on the union's demands would be resumed this afternoon.

Mr. Martin and Richard T. Frankensteen, organizational director of the U. A. W. A., hurried to the Dodge plant to take part in a parade there. A crowd of several hundred gathered at the Dodge plant cheered the arrival of the union officials.

Union officials said the plants were "in better shape than when the strike started." They said the men had kept the plants clean and the machinery protected.

Murphy Praises Stand

Governor Murphy at Lansing termed any talk of revolution in Michigan "utter and sheer nonsense," and said that as a result of automotive labor developments, "wages will be higher, conditions better and our people will be more contented than in any state in the Union."

Mr. Frankensteen told the strikers:

"First of all, we have the assurance of Governor Murphy, who has the word of honor of the Chrysler Corporation that their plants will not be operated until an agreement has been reached on the question of sole collective bargaining.

"Secondly, even without those assurances, we have no fear, for we know we can successfully carry on the strike from the outside with the strength we have."

A worker asked how long the Lansing conference would last.

"Until we get what we want," Mr. Frankenstein replied.

"Suppose the company stalls for another six months?" another striker asked.

Union Defends Move

"What if we were inside?" was the reply. "They could still stall six months. If you can wait here three weeks and then only come out on the recommendation of your officers, we could certainly bargain three weeks or three months to get sole collective bargaining rights.

"We are not giving up anything by coming out because we are coming out on our own volition and without force."

A few strikers, impatient over delay in obtaining formal approval of the truce, drifted out of the plants before noon, but the scheduled evacuation was deferred until the vote in the Kercheval plant completed ratification of the agreement.

Members of President Roosevelt's staff at Warm Springs, Ga., said the President telephoned Governor Murphy to congratulate him upon the results of the first day's conference. Just prior to that President Roosevelt had talked by telephone with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in Washington.

"It is gratifying to know," the Labor Secretary told reporters, "that the automobile dispute negotiations being conducted by Governor Murphy in Michigan have resulted in steps being taken for the workers to leave the Chrysler plants and for the resumption of collective bargaining negotiations. . . .

"With John L. Lewis and Walter Chrysler sitting down together with Governor Murphy tomorrow (today) I feel confident that they will approach their problems in a constructive manner and reach an agreement which will be of benefit to workers and the management and of mutual value in the years to come."

Other labor news: page 4.

Labor Action in Congress Awaits Roosevelt's Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—Though some doubt may exist over the extent to which President Roosevelt's forthcoming conference with legislative and departmental leaders will concentrate on the sit-down strike situation, it is increasingly clear that the labor problem is sitting down on the White House doorstep, and cannot wait for settlement of the Supreme Court issue.

The temporary alleviation of the acuteness in Detroit is expected to have some effect on Washington, where outspoken alarm in Congress over the spread of sit-down strikes had produced the call for a presidential conference. But it has not disposed even of the immediate problem, not to mention the long-range questions.

Administration stalwarts, as well as conservative critics, have been stirred by what Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas yesterday called a "crisis." They were demanding that President Roosevelt "act." Resolutions against the sit-down strike technique were being drafted right and left. And this basic apprehension remains, whatever the immediate solution in Detroit.

Resolutions Delayed

Most of the resolutions have been held up, pending the results of the expected conference with President Roosevelt. Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D), Illinois, today revealed that he had planned to introduce a resolution calling for a broad investigation of sit-down strikes, but had decided to defer action until after the scheduled conference. He was said to be hopeful that a solution to the problem might be reached which would dispense with need of a congressional study.

Representative Martin Dies (D), Texas, today completed the draft of a bill to outlaw sit-down strikes by making them a violation of federal anti-trust statutes. Such violation would then call for federal enforcement, as contrasted with present action by states alone.

The Dies proposal defines sit-downs as "the act or acts of employees who refuse or fail to vacate the premises and grounds of any plant, mill, industry or business of their employer or his duly authorized agent."

Provisions of Measure

The bill provides that the employer or agent must first assure the employees that reasonable time to be fixed by the Secretary of Labor, shall be allowed for negotiation of differences and adjustment of the dispute before plant operations are resumed.

These two instances of proposed congressional action are advanced not because either of them is likely to be enacted, or even lengthily considered, but because they indicate the sentiment in Congress, not of Republican critics but of two regular Democrats.

A flood of protests, communicated to the President at Warm Springs, was said to have produced the plans for a conference immediately upon his return, either on Saturday, March 27, or over the week end. But by the same token, the White House would be anxious to avoid the appearance of being rushed into a conference on a pressing issue. Since the initiative apparently does not rest with the President that probably explains today's statements that the conference is to be about routine legislative problems. No conference could cover current legislative problems without giving much attention to the sit-down strike situation.

American History Moves

PHILADELPHIA, March 25 (AP)—Philadelphia has lost 150 tons of history. Seventy-five CCC trucks took loads of documents and records of early American government to Baltimore from the Schuylkill Armory, wheret hey were kept for many years. They will be stored in Washington.

Paris Hopes Berlin Will Restrain Rome

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, March 25—Important diplomatic declarations have been made by France's Foreign Minister, Yvon Delbos, to the British and German ambassadors, following Italy's blunt refusal to consider the withdrawal of "volunteers" from Spain.

France regards the situation with extreme seriousness and a governmental organ put it that the obstinacy with which Italy maintains her position after Germany and Russia are inclined to disinterest themselves, seems to indicate a desire to secure durable advantages in Spain to the detriment of France and Britain. France is particularly concerned with a possible weakening of her lines of communications in the Mediterranean and also with the military danger of having a hostile Spain in the South.

Should it be proved that Italy is sending regular troops, as distinct from volunteers, who are serving on both sides, France is prepared to take a grave view.

M. Delbos, however, assured Sir George Clerk that it was hoped to avoid a rupture of the International Non-Intervention Committee.

The question of appeal to the League of Nations was discussed, and it was recognized that such a move might be tantamount to repudiation of the committee, since Germany would absent herself. Nevertheless, the French contemplate the possibility in certain circumstances of asking the League to take appropriate measures, presumably of a naval character.

One reason which operates against convocation of the League Council is that the exclusion of Germany would destroy the hope now entertained of inducing Germany to exercise a moderating influence on Italy. That hope was clearly expressed to Count Johannes von Welczeck, the German Ambassador here. France apparently accepts fully Count von Welczeck's assurances that Germany has not sent any regular troops to Spain.

Germany's Question

Now France would like to press for the simultaneous withdrawal of non-Spaniards from Spain. Count von Welczeck pointed out some difficulties. What Power, for example, could control the thousands of anti-National Socialist Germans who are fighting with the Loyalists and are believed to have adopted Spanish nationality?

The French Parliament is now going into vacation and it is trusted that there will be a period of calm in the country. Commissions will be created to study reform of the police. Troubles at Clichy were, it is declared, in part due to individual initiative, and it is considered that if the police were trained to act only on given commands responsibilities would be better established. The method of arming is also to be considered. If certain conclusions are justified then a bill for militarization of the police will be presented after the recess.

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Insurgent Planes Bomb Madrid In All-Night Attack

MADRID, March 25 (AP)—Insurgent bombers rained explosives on Madrid for five hours today, halting their sky attacks only when artillery batteries took up the battle and began to pour shells into the beleaguered Capital.

The insurgent assault began shortly before midnight and lasted until dawn.

In bright moonlight, the aerial raiders — usually single planes — circled the city, loosing heavy bombs on the central districts. As one plane finished its task, another appeared to take up the assault.

Defense Troops Act

Government militiamen scoured the sky with huge searchlights. Defense troops directed a stream of anti-aircraft shells and rifle bullets at the night raiders.

Despite efforts to darken the city, the Capital's white buildings made easy targets for enemy marksmen in the skies.

Refugees in the embassies and legations stayed in basements during the barrage.

Loyalists Claim Advance

Government militiamen reported yesterday that they had smashed through a trench system near Gogollor on the Guadalajara front in which insurgents were attempting to stand and halt the tide of Government advance, which reached points nearly 60 miles northeast of Madrid.

The Government infanry, dispatches said, charged after a three-hour artillery preparation and cleared the way for new gains east of the Aragon highway. The scene of this success was less than five miles south of Almadrones, from which the insurgents launched their recent drive against Guadalajara.

Madrid newspapers and officials launched bitter attacks against Premier Mussolini of Italy, aroused by Ambassador Dino Grandi's London statement that Italy would not withdraw volunteers from Spain.

Glaring headlines told Madrilenos that the fascists had defied the world and made a laughing stock of the Non-Intervention Committee's labors.

Rare Maps of Carolinas Seen at Charleston, S. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 24—What is said to be the rarest and most authentic collection of maps of the Carolina and adjoining regions, the Henry Plimpton Kendall collection, has been placed on exhibition at the Gibbes Art Gallery in Charleston, where it will remain until April 11. This is the second public showing of the collection. The first time was at the University of South Carolina in 1920. Since then the number of items has been almost doubled.

The maps, together with prints of Charleston, have been assembled from many European countries as well as America. When Mr. Kendall made it clear that he intended the collection to remain in the South, many who had rare maps and prints let him have them.

A native of Boston, Mass., Mr. Kendall has a winter home in Camden. He is head of a company which operates six cotton mills in South Carolina and one in North Carolina.

Messengers of Good Cheer

Wide World

Lord and Lady Elton

Arriving in the United States on Their First Visit From England

U. S. Called Key In Drive to Rid World of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, March 24—The day of the soldier is past and the era of the natural scientist and engineer is here, Miss Maude Royden, English feminist and peace leader, declared in a statement issued through the Emergency Peace Campaign headquarters, following a coast-to-coast speaking tour for the campaign.

War—international or civil—she said, is always a struggle for relief from some kind of human suffering. But modern warfare has become "so frightful that no nation will willingly go into it unless peace is more terrible still. It is our business in the twentieth century to make peace fine."

War Out of Date

War is simply out of date, Miss Royden continued. "There is no need to grab and hold, and gather armies and navies either to grab or to hold—there is wealth for all. It is the day of the scientist and engineer. The day of the soldier is past.

"Experiments are being made here which prove this—prove it so conclusively, that a nation bewildered by its own wealth holds back the scientist and suppresses the labor-saving machine from sheer inability to organize a just distribution.

"In distributing her wealth, America has, perhaps, done little, if any, better than the rest of us; but in proving that it is there, she has surpased the world and created a New World in another sense than merely a geographical one.

"I believe America has the key to the difficulty if she will use it. . . . Let her President call new conferences, not to consider with how many guns we can blow each others' heads off, but with what scientific service of good will we can all learn to live in peace in a world so full of all we need.

"I believe Americans are ready for a call to such service for which their special gifts of science and vision well fit them as a nation. Everywhere I have seen them struggling with depression, triumphing over nature, refusing to be discouraged by flood or drought, wresting wealth from the Arizona desert as from the more obviously rich states, I have felt that Americans are ready to go forward.

Into New World

"Not into war but into a new world which shall include the Old World and make the battleship and the bombing plane as old-fashioned—as ridiculous in the 20th century—as would be a knight of the Middle Ages in shining armor clad, walking the streets of Chicago or New York."

Miss Royden stated her conviction that war is not inevitable, and that even if it should come in Europe or Asia, America can keep out of it through far-sighted neutrality laws.

'Gloom' Decried In Outlook On World Problems

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Voicing confidence in the successful outcome of world problems, Lord Elton, British educator and publicist, speaking before the League for Political Education at Town Hall here today, condemned "the exaggerated pessimism" which, he said, had taken hold of public opinion in many modern nations.

"The outlook for the world always has appeared gloomy for politicians," he recalled, "All through the nineteenth century, in the very heart of that tranquil Victorian stability upon which we have learned to look back with such longing eyes, all those most qualified to know seem, just like us, to have been uttering one unbroken prophecy of doom."

Lord Elton spoke as the third lecturer of the Jonathan Peterson Foundation, the two preceding speakers having been Lord Lytton and Sir Athur Salter.

"I do not believe that a European war is waiting around the next corner," he declared. "I do not believe that if a European war did come, it would necessarily involve other reluctant countries and would become what is called 'a world war'; I do not believe that if it did come it would destroy civilization, or indeed that it would be as destructive as the last war."

"I believe, in short, that the situation is nothing like so black as it is usually painted, and that the exaggerated pessimism of our outlook can largely be traced to certain novel features in the relation of public opinion to world affairs."

The preoccupation of thousands of "experts" with world problems, a development of acute interest among "intellectuals" largely since the World War, were described by Lord Elton as one of the chief causes of the fear psychology pervading much public discussions.

While this politically conscious, but minority group, is highly vocal it presents but one level of public opinion, according to Lord Elton who believes that the authentic voice of "the man in the street" is heard only at long intervals, but is the ultimate dictator of action.

Public opinion—the true, profound public opinion—is always instinctive, Lord Elton declared.

Italian-Yugoslavian Amenities: 'Gentleman's Agreement' Looms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, March 25—Belgrade is today the scene of an impetuous wooing. Yugoslavia's recent foe is here, seeking her favor.

The suitor's envoy is Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, who arrived as in triumph, accompanied by 16 of the most distinguished editors in Italy.

Many leaders of the Fascist press are here. Men who in Premier Mussolini's name for years have assured Italians that Yugoslavia is a ramshackle state, a combination of primitive Balkan races artificially held together and doomed to collapse, will now with equal fervor tell of Yugoslavia's stability, valor, beauty and culture.

Belgrade will be used as the sounding board for magnifying accounts of Italy's successes in the Balkans; but as a matter of fact, this spectacular visit represents nothing but concessions from Rome and gains for Belgrade.

"Gentleman's Agreement" Only

It is reported that no peace pact will be signed, but rather an accord of a simple nature—another "gentleman's agreement." In its political aspect it will be a stabilization of the "status quo." Relations are to be normalized, or rather to be declared as normalized. Difficulties are not solved, but merely glossed over. Yugoslavia will keep silent about Italy's domination of Albania and Italy will not renew her claims on Dalmatia. Premier Mussolini, however, has agreed to keep under strictest control the Croatian revolutionists in Italy and has intimated that she will give more cultural freedom to the 250,000 Yugoslav minority there.

It is said that economically Yugoslavia will receive decided advantages for the quotas of timber and agricultural exports to Italy will be greatly increased.

The Serbs realize that Count Ciano would like to use this visit as a demonstration against France and the Little Entente.

Serbs Standoffish

But many Serbs would regret any special display of friendship toward Premier Mussolini at the very moment when he has shown such animosity toward France and Britain, and has categorically refused to withdraw his army from Spain.

That Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch, Prime Minister of Yugoslavia, himself, shares these feelings is deduced from the report that he has consulted the British Government about the proposed "gentlemen's agreement" and has promised to communicate the text to London before signing it. In general he has made it quite clear that he is not turning his back on any old friends, but merely shaking hands with an ancient enemy.

Meanwhile, it is reported today that while Count Ciano is here, Prime Minister Milan Hodza of Czechoslovakia will visit Vienna. Thus, as Italy talks with Yugoslavia, the ally of Italy confers with the ally of Yugoslavia.

Central Europe seems to be tending either toward widening or altering its alliances.

Envoy to Argentina Arrives in New York

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Alexander W. Weddell, United States Ambassador to Argentina, arrived yesterday with Mrs. Weddell en route to his home in Richmond, Va., for the first visit in three years.

Ambassador Weddell urged closer understanding between the United States and Argentina "by virtue of a great commonness of interests."

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which are three months old or over in the City of Boston who fail to license them at once are subject to prosecution. A dog license is issued at the station house in the Police Division in which the animal is kept.

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JOSEPH F. TIMILTY, Police Commissioner

Schoolboy Wins Prize for Poster On Bill of Rights

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Simon Frankel, a 16-year-old student at Pratt Institute, is winner of first prize in a nation-wide contest for illustrating the significance of the Bill of Rights, it was announced here. Theh contest was in commemoration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the drafting of the Constitution and was sponsored by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The Frankel entry, carrying the slogan, "We Fought for Our Liberty—Let's Keep It," indicated a conventionalized Colonial figure bearing a scroll of records dating from 1787 to 1937 in red, white and blue, with a Revolutionary battle scene at the base. This won $50, the award being made by Corliss Lamont on behalf of the committee in charge of the competition.

Second and third prizes of $25 each went to Jo Cain, a teacher of art, and Lester Kohs, both of New York City. Roy De Carava, Sam Souci and Aubrey W. Dutton received honorable mention.

The competition was open to anyone without restrictions as to political faith. Fifty-nine posters were submitted.

The poster winning second prize featured a figure in brilliant yellow reaching out to the sun, freeing itself from earth-bound chains. This poster carried the message of "Freedom for All."

Strip Planting for Dust Bowl

NORMAN, Okla., March 25 (AP)—Alternating strips of wheat and grass in contour pattern were proposed today as one effective weapon against crop destroying dust storms.

Soil moisture tests and fallowing of land during dry years were also in a long-range program urged by Dr. Paul B. Sears, soil conservation authority and botany professor at the University of Oklahoma.

Strip planting is being done successfully on demonstration farms at Goodwell, Okla., in the dust bowl, and some places in Texas. Sudan grass being used to ribbon the wheat fields in strips about the width of a wheat drill.

Benefits Cited

"That kind of planting ribs the planted ground with grass, holding the rainfall and allowing it to sink in. Where strip planting was used, tests show moisture was stored, in some instances, to a depth of 30 or 40 inches," said Dr. Sears.

He explained on the high plains crops depend entirely on superficial moisture—rain—because the underground water table is too deep for crops to reach.

"Farmers should test their soil yearly to determine if they should plant a crop. Seed grows on the moisture in the ground at the time of planting. We can tell almost certainly when crops should be planted and when they should not by this method," he said.

Results of Survey

He said the study of tree rings in the dust bowl showed "frequent droughts of two years' duration and some of seven and eight years' duration."

Listing and other such practices were deemed useful only in emergencies. Asserted Dr. Sears:

"Weeds can be allowed to grow on the strips in years that are not planted to crops, for weeds would be far better perhaps than loose soil and are by no means bad cover."

Dust 15,000 Feet in Air

DALLAS, Texas, March 25 (AP)—Ted Colbert, pilot for an oil company, encountered dust clouds 15,000 feet in the air during a dust storm.

Joker Seen in Neutrality Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 24—Senator Homer T. Bone (D)-Wash.) was today prepared to "expose" before the Senate what he regards as a joker completely nullifying the embargo provisions on commodities contained in the McReynolds neutrality bill.

The bill gives the President permissive authority to prevent export of any commodities to belligerents when he considers such action conducive to the security, peace and neutrality of the United States, "other than personal goods and effects."

This phrase, Senator Bone insists, is to be defined as any form of movable property which is owned by some person. It could apply to commodities of any kind, he says—wheat, cotton, oil, gasoline, steel and copper. The phrase was not in the original bill, but was inserted during debate on the floor of the House. Senator Bone described it as "one of the most adroit devices I have ever seen to nullify a piece of legislation."

He added: "The President would be tied hand and foot. He would be unable to embargo the shipment of almost any material you can mention. This cunning phrase strips the heart out of neutrality legislation. While allowing the public to believe he will be able to keep out of wartime entanglements through trade."

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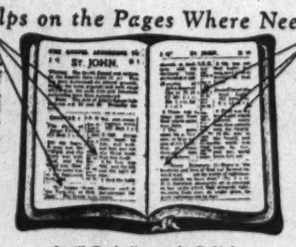

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Belgium Acts to Regain Its Pre-War Neutrality

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 24—High diplomacy has wakened with a start from a long period of hibernation, and, following on simultaneous German and Italian replies to the British "Locarno Memorandum" of last November, Britain, France and Belgium are today taking advantage of King Leopold's private visit to England to discuss in a series of informal talks how to set the ball rolling toward a new settlement in the West, by reaching a preliminary agreement between themselves.

Belgium in her present mood leans a long way over toward the German desire to insulate the proposed Western Settlement from Eastern and Central Europe. Failing this, she wants to see that she herself is as nearly insulated as possible.

At present, Belgium feels the reverse of insulated. After the World War, she dropped her former position of guaranteed neutrality which failed to prevent the German invasion in 1914. Instead she formed a defensive alliance with France.

Enter the Locarno

Then came the Locarno agreements of 1925 in which Great Britain and Italy guaranteed to come to the help of Belgium and France in the event of an unprovoked attack by Germany and to the help of Germany in the event of an unprovoked attack by France or Belgium. Finally, when Germany repudiated Locarno a year ago, the Belgians in conjunction with France, gave Britain reciprocal guarantees of help against a German attack.

Thus today, Belgium, besides being guaranteed, is also a guarantor. Her old neutrality has disappeared. She is, if not allied to France, in closest military touch with France. She has even undertaken to help protect Great Britain in the event of a war. Now she wants to get back to a position in which she will not be automatically involved in the quarrels of her overshadowing neighbors.

At the same time, her present rulers say they do not want to resume their old pre-war role of neutrality. They are prepared to maintain Belgium's obligations under the League, which Germany and Italy propose should be abandoned. And they seek guarantees and promises of help, particularly from England, to guard Belgium against a repetition of 1914.

Worried by Communism

Like Germany, the Belgians are very suspicious of Communism. They are worried therefore about the Franco-Soviet Pact which many of them fear might drag France—and with France, Belgium, owing to the existing Franco-Belgian military co-operation—into a war with Germany arising out of a purely ideological clash between National Socialism and Bolshevism. They also dislike the fact that France is allied to Czechoslovakia because they believe Germany means sooner or later to attack the Czechs. If this attack were to materialize, France is bound by treaty to go to Czechoslovakia's help. Therefore, owing to the Franco-Belgian military co-operation, Germany would have a legal pretext for invading Belgium and would no doubt make use of it. If, on the other hand, the military co-operation were dropped, many Belgians think that Germany might leave their country alone in the event of another Franco-German war.

While most Belgians are for these reasons in agreement with the German Government in wanting an insulated Western Pact, there are some who go much further and are definitely anxious to discard France in favor of Germany. These are the Rexists, whose leader, Léon Degrelle, is to fight a spectacular by-election with Paul van Zeeland, the Belgian Prime Minister, on April 11. Neither of the two men is at present a member of the Chamber.

If M. Degrelle were to win, it is assumed that the Cabinet would resign and that the new Government might march out of the Anglo-French camp into the German. It is believed, however, that M. Degrelle's close relationship with Germany and Italy does not commend itself to patriotic Belgians. Moreover, Dr. Van Zeeland is to receive the support of all other parties except presumably the Flemish nationalists. Liberals, Roman Catholics and Socialists have all agreed to back him. So have the communists, whose help, however, is likely to prove somewhat embarrassing. The general feeling is that Dr. Van Zeeland will win easily.

Meanwhile, in British circles, although there is considerable sympathy for the Belgian desire to avoid being involved in the quarrels of her big neighbors, it is felt that geography makes it impossible for her to do so. Supposing there were war between France and Germany, the latter's easiest route to Paris lies through Belgium. If there were war between Britain and Germany, the shortest route for German airplanes coming to London is across Belgian territory.

The passage of German or English planes through Belgian air would be as definite a breach of Belgium's neutrality rights as the passage of German troops over Belgian soil. Hence if war should come, it seems to British observers that Belgium would be bound to be in it.

With the visit of King Leopold of the Belgians to London it is evident that one of Belgium's main concerns is to make sure that Britain and France will guarantee her, while not demanding identical guarantees from her.

Want to Stop Germany

What is considered important from the British point of view is that Belgium—and the Netherlands too, for that matter—should be ready to dispute the use of the air to German planes en route for England.

This attitude on Britain's part presupposes that Belgium does not go over lock, stock and barrel with M. Degrelle and his Rexists into the German camp, for, as the British see it, this might mean that Belgium would be prepared to grant facilities to Germany for an attack on Britain rather than to Britain for defense against Germany. The whole strategy on which the defense of the British Isles has been built up would be vitally affected if this were to happen.

April 11 is therefore an important date for Britain as well as for Belgium.

If Britain gives Belgium a guarantee, however, as now seems assured, it is believed that it will be on the distinct understanding that it does not necessarily involve the complete insulation of a western settlement from the rest of Europe. In its present frame of mind, the British Government has no intention of disassociating itself completely from what goes on beyond the Rhine. The British Government is not prepared to say definitely either that an unprovoked German attack on, say, Czechoslovakia, would bring Britain in on the other side, or that it wouldn't.

Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, has stated expressly that Great Britain cannot be unconcerned about war in any part of the world; that she did not enter the last war because of a dispute in Eastern Europe, but because that dispute spread to the west and that she is in the same position today.

Could Belgium Stay Out?

Thus if a dispute between Germany and Czechoslovakia, or Germany and Russia—or even Germany and Poland—"spread to the west," Great Britain would almost certainly be involved. That it would spread is generally taken for granted here. In that case, Belgium's hope of staying out would depend on whether Germany let her stay out—just as it did in 1914.

This line of reasoning does not mean that everybody expects war at any moment. On the contrary, tension is lessening in many places.

The strain of the Spanish situation has diminished. The internal situation in France has improved.

Austria and Czechoslovakia are seeking with some prospect of ultimate success to form a common front with Hungary.

Bulgaria and Yugoslavia have come to terms.

Yugoslavia and Italy, and Yugoslavia and Hungary are developing more harmonious relations.

Even the German propaganda drive against Czechoslovakia seems to be weakening.

Finally, there is Germany's tentative "willingness" to resume contact with Great Britain and France on the Locarno issue.

All these factors encourage the belief that if war is "just around the corner"—as so many people have prophesied during the past five years—the corner itself is quite a long way off.

Privacy That Any Notable Might Envy

Wide World

The King of Denmark on His Morning Ride
Subjects Smile Their Recognition, but Omit Cheers

Persons of prominence who are bothered by too much publicity about their doings, and too much crowding about them at every step they take when they visit places of interest in their own or foreign lands, will hail with enthusiasm this pictorial proof that there is a haven in Denmark—a refuge from the overenthusiastic.

King Christian is not required to send out advance guards to clear the way for him when he wishes to take his morning horseback ride right through the streets of Copenhagen—the capital.

The Danes know the King's preference to travel unattended and without bouquets, and they act accordingly. This may not be thrilling for the news reel men, but it gives a thrill of comfortable assurance to those who are not keen for the plaudits of the crowd.

Ontario Special School Tax Ends With Unanimous Repeal

TORONTO, March 25 (CP)—The Ontario Legislature, in what was believed the stormiest session in its history, yesterday voted unanimously to repeal the separate school tax legislation passed in 1936.

The 1936 legislation granted a greater share of corporation taxes to Ontario's Roman Catholic schools—called "separate schools" in contrast to the state-supported public or common school system.

Premier Mitchell Hepburn, in announcing acceptance of a Conservative bill to repeal the legislation, declared:

"So far as the act itself is concerned I say it has been a failure. . . .

"It is my responsibility at whatever the cost to forestall the possibility of a religious war in this province."

Immediately after outlining his position, the Premier moved closure to end the debate.

Leopold Macaulay (Conservative, York South) protested so loudly and lengthily in defiance of Speaker Norman Hipel that he was ejected from the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. Macaulay, believed to be the first member ever to be ejected from his seat in the Legislature, shouted to the House and gallery to see "the dirtiest trick perpetrated in Canadian political history for 100 years."

Premier Hepburn's move for closure brought strong protest from the Opposition benches. Closure has not been used in the Ontario house for at least a decade.

Wild scenes continued for more than five minutes before the Speaker could restore order sufficiently to instruct the whips that a division was at hand on the closure motion.

The repealed legislation was put through by the Hepburn Government last year.

It substituted a compulsory for an optional provision that taxes from corporations support separate schools according to the religious make-up of each corporation. Separate schools previously were supported chiefly by a Government grant and taxes of Roman Catholics in the school area.

Under the new system, taxes from corporations were to be assigned to separate schools according to the proportion of Roman Catholic shareholders in the corporations.

Where religious complexion could not be determined, due to the largeness of a corporation, division was to be made according to the relation the assessed value of Roman Catholic property in a city or town bore to total property value.

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Hark to the Echo of
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When you hear the staccato rattle of the riveter today let it be a reminder of an old New England custom—the "raising bee." The framework of house or barn was laid out and pinned together on the ground. Then friends and neighbors foregathered for a mighty, convivial effort. Good natured, boisterous, hard work brought ridgepole and rafters in place with the lengthening shadows of afternoon.

The building industry in New England is once more on the up-swing. In 1936 new construction topped the 1935 total by more than $42,000,000. And 1937 is showing an even sharper rate of gain. New jobs for thousands. Greater prosperity for all of New England.

The days of the "raising bee" are past. But its lesson of neighborly cooperation still lives. Today such agencies as New England Council, the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Community Federation, and others are showing New England how through cooperative effort a sounder economic structure for this area can be built. This bank commends these efforts.

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Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

New York Strikers Heed Court's Eviction Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Declaring that the most serious matter involved was the fact that the defendants were in possession of the plaintiff's property, Justice Julius Miller of the Supreme Court, today had ordered the workers of the Champion Shoe Manufacturing Corporation to end their 12-day "sit-down" occupancy of its Bleecker street plant.

The ruling granting the corporation's motion for an injunction held that the employees' interference with property rights voided their employment rights, thus quashing the contention with which union leaders have been defending this strategy on the grounds that workers have a "property interest" in their jobs.

The action brought the sit-down strike to trial for the first time here, injunctions issued thus far here and elsewhere against this strategy having been issued on the basis of affidavits. The defendants, represented by counsel of the local unit of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, may submit briefs pending formal signing of the injunction, but meanwhile had obeyed the evacuation order, stationing pickets outside the plant.

Justice Miller, in denying the motion to dismiss the action, reminded counsel for the strikers that if, as was asserted, occupancy of the plant was their only protection against the company moving its machines to another state to break its union agreement, they should have applied for an injunction to restrain the company. Instead, he continued, they had taken the law into their own hands, and there was "nothing in the law to countenance or justify such action," nor had the workers "employment rights" when they proceeded contrary to law and the facts in the case."

Samuel Null representing the strikers, told the court that "sooner or later the new, tangible right for security to one's employment will be ingrained in the laws of the country," that it must be decided now whether the security of one's employment or the narrower matter of property rights take precedence.

Another development in the labor sector brought peace nearer in the retail chain-store field today, when spokesmen for the H. L. Green Company "five-and-ten" shops conceded all demands of the Department Store Employers' Union save the wage issue, which they agreed to arbitrate.

This is the first settlement of its kind involving salesgirls, hitherto unorganized.

The terms concede the union sole bargaining rights, provides a grievance committee in each store, an hour for luncheon and 15-minute rest period each day, with no overtime or Sunday work and no discrimination for union activity.

"Progress" in the negotiations between union and company officials in the F. W. Woolworth Company labor dispute was reported simultaneously, and it was announced that conferences would continue until a "satisfactory" agreement had been reached.

Meanwhile the parley begun a month ago between the United Mine Workers of America and spokesmen for the bituminous coal operators looking to a new agreement in this field to succeed the old, which will terminate March 31, was resumed here today. John L. Lewis, president of the union, has declared that the alternative to failure to reach a settlement by that date will be a walkout by 400,000 "soft coal" miners.

Contract Ends Steel Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., March 25—Overnight strikes at the West Leechburg and Brackenridge plants of the Allegheny Steel Company ended today as the management signed contracts with the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee.

More than 5000 men suddenly laid down their tools last night in protest against alleged delay on the part of the company in signing agreements with the John L. Lewis union. Philip Clowes, regional director of the Committee for Industrial Organization, was summoned and a contract was signed by W. A. Givens, general manager of the company.

It provides the same wage set-up as the pact signed by the Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, thus providing for recognizing the Lewis committee as bargaining agent of the workers. I $5-a-day minimum, a 40-hour week and time and a half for overtime also are agreed upon. The workers were back at their jobs today.

With the signing by Allegheny Steel, the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee now has agreements with 30 steel producers.

Three hundred employees of nine Thompson chain restaurants were back at work today after a six-day strike. Union leaders said the employees had won a $3 weekly wage raise and union recognition.

Officials of the United States Glass Company blamed a sit-down strike by 35 unskilled workers for suspension of its plant at Glassport, affecting 600 men. The management closed the plant to "avoid trouble," it was said.

After a week's suspension the Globe Wire division of the Firth Sterling Steel Company, McKeesport, has resumed operations. Thirty-one men had walked out, causing the tie-up. Union representatives said the workers had gained "seniority rights in lay-offs and no discrimination."

A dozen other small sit-down and other strikes in the Pittsburgh district continued.

Reports received here from Lebanon said the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation there, which was closed by a strike on March 4, was reopened today heavily guarded by police. No disorders were reported.

Vacate Berkshire School

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., March 24 (AP)—Five hundred and fifty students were ordered out of the Mark Hopkins Grammer School today after Raymond Bissaillon, janitor, reported the roof sagging and walls bulging. Mr. Bissaillon said that when he leaned against one wall several bricks fell out. The school committee summoned inspectors from Springfield to examine the 50-year-old structure.

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Employees Become Partners

By the Associated Press

Jersey City, N. J., March 24

The Union Packing Company announced today it had taken its 200 employees into "partnership," and would distribute profits among them monthly.

A statement issued by Joseph Gross, president, and Louis A. Falk, secretary-treasurer of the chain of 50 markets in North Jersey, New York, Rockland County (N. Y.) and Long Island, said:

"By the terms of our proposal, no manager or employee is asked to make any investment whatever. The employees become partners in our business to the extent of 15 per cent of the profits."

Discussing the partnership, Mr. Falk said he hoped the undertaking "might prove a way out for the rest of the country if it follows suit."

"We may be altruists," he said, "but we can't see why one person should earn $1,000,000 and another $20."

The company has been in business 16 years. In 1935 it distributed cash bonuses of $14,000, Mr. Falk said.

Sit-Down Strikes

(Continued from Page 1)

Some of the union leaders believe this business will be cleaned up in two days.

If that happens, the Chrysler plants will be reopened Monday.

A second set of negotiations will follow in which wages, hours and other problems will be handled.

Another group of negotiators will serve in the second bargaining series.

This was the schedule pursued in the General Motors strike.

General Motors Program

As soon as the sole bargaining controversy was cleared away, the men went back to work. The second negotiations took some four weeks, so many points being concerned.

Accordingly Mr. Chrysler and Mr. Lewis may go back east this week if they dispose of sole bargaining.

The issue now comes before Chrysler in a different form than was urged by the C. I. O. on General Motors.

What the union has decided to demand of Chrysler is that the union be recognized as the bargaining agency for employees, and that the corporation will sign no agreement with any other group of employees until such agreement has first been approved by the C. I. O. union.

This is practically what the union obtained from Bendix Corporation in the first big sit-down strike in the automobile and parts industry, which initiated the wave of sit-downs over the country.

Veto Power for Union

While a modification of sole bargaining power, this arrangement gives the C. I. O. union a veto over any agreement projected by a company union or an American Federation of Labor union.

The C. I. O. union thus would enjoy a preferred position. It could make any contract it worked out with the company, regardless of other labor organizations among employees, but no other labor group could effect a contract without the C. I. O. union's consent.

Special treatment of this nature conflicts with the labor policy of Chrysler, which is committed to dealing with all labor organizations alike.

General Motors has the same policy, but consented not to bargain with any other group for the first six months of its C. I. O. agreement. The union plans to ask an extension.

General Motors plans to refuse. The union is striving to capture special advantages as an automatic aid in strengthening itself.

"What does sole bargaining power mean?" an official of the union was asked last night.

"It means that all representation of the workers and all dealings with the company must come through the union," he answered. "It means the closed shop.

"For instance, no workers who did not belong to the union could seek to have a grievance corrected, could ask for a raise in pay, or demand any of his rights, say of seniority, if overlooked or infringed. Sole bargaining power for the union excludes all negotiations with management except through the union, and if a man did not belong, he could not negotiate directly."

The problem of settlement in Chrysler is more complicated than in General Motors, as it is seen by various insiders.

The gains and the losses of these labor conferences are usually exhibited in the faces of the contenders. Last night the gloom was registered in the countenances of certain of the labor principals over their obvious defeat on continued occupancy of plants.

Yet, because of their winnings, other union men found cheer. One remarked that the State had agreed if necessary to picket the closed plants with its troops.

Victory of the state for law, registered in the approval conceded by John L. Lewis to evacuation, is accented in the manner of Governor Murphy's handling.

The Governor has been condemned, locally and at Washington, for not taking a more outright stand for law enforcement to retard the flood of sit-down seizures of property. In his telegram of Monday accepting Governor Murphy's request to come here for parley with Mr. Lewis, Mr. Chrysler put evacuation bluntly up to the Governor, declaring that the occupation of plants had become an issue between the State and Mr. Lewis, not between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Chrysler.

Last night the Governor followed up his recent strictures against the sit-down strike by bringing out in his statement of the preliminary terms, "I have requested that the Chrysler plants be immediately evacuated," and making evacuation the condition of the resumption of his mediating conference.

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New York Garment Workers Turn Actors and Even Fool Steel Boss

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP) — A score of garment workers left their pounding, cutting and stitching machines last night and a few minutes later were metamorphosed, a few blocks away, into Pennsylvania steel workers, battling for industrial organization

Transformed by the magic of a stage, in a production believed unique, the workers enacted labor's story of the C. I. O. drive, flaring with blast-furnace atmosphere, furtive union activities and affrays with "company cops."

Jack Cohen, a Local 10 cutter who was slugged with a lead pipe while picketing in the 1935 garment strike, bobbed up in the third act as a company "detective."

Sam Dratch, who presses suits in Mike Levine's shop, turned on his authentic German accent as a grimy-rolling-mill worker.

Their vehicle was "Steel," a production of Labor Stage, Inc., a theater sponsored by a group of trade unions led by the International Ladies Garment Workers.

The actors are a union recreational group, but otherwise the production is professional, in authorship, staging and box-office.

It was written by John Wexley, author of "They Shall Not Die" and "The Last Mile." Proceeds, which have been small due to production costs, go to labor causes like the recent "Sharecropper Day" or to the union recreational fund.

Performances are now limited to three a week because of the actors' full-time factory work, but may be extended to nightly, and a national road-company tour is in formation.

The play is laid in a steel worker's home and climaxes when a "stool pigeon" employee has a change of heart in time to save a pack of secret union membership cards, and his relatives and friends from the hands of company detectives.

The show is full of paradoxes. The project was started at the 1935 American Federation of Labor convention, but is now aligned through its sponsoring unions, with the Federation seceders.

The play had hardly opened early this year when the C. I. O. drive it portrays gained satisfactory settlement of its proposals to the steel industry.

A superlative Italian comedian is played by one Moe Schreier, a Jew. Vincent Dazieri, of Italian descent, was found to have too little Italian accent for the part, and plays a Slav.

Al Eben, in the role of an Irish worker with a thick brogue, explained, "I got it from my uncle. He's manager of Local 117—Louis Levy."

Few of the actors have ever been far from the Seventh Avenue heart of the clothing industry, but when Clinton Golden, Pittsburgh executive of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, saw the play he said: "Why, you've got some of my boys."

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Textile Strike Called

LUMBERTON, N. C., March 25 (AP)—Two cotton mills here were affected March 23 by strikes which workers' leaders said were called to support demands for shorter hours and increased pay. In both instances the employees asserted they had no union affiliations.

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Four Questions on Furniture To Guide Careful Purchasers

For More Attractive Homes
Tenth of 12 Articles

By Carl Greenleaf Beede
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Not every buyer of furniture actually frames in words the four questions which I am about to mention. Still, no wise purchase can be made without consciously or unconsciously asking them about whatever article is being considered.

Will it work?
Will it last?
Does it look well?
Is the price fair?

These are the vital tests, which might be put in the form of requirements which must be satisfied. In that case, they could read

Comfort or convenience.
Durability.
Good looks.
Economy.

It may be well to think about these points for a few minutes, although it has already been implied that the wise buyer acts correctly in regard to them either by intuition or calculation. If each is examined in the manner of the calculating customer, it will be found of vital importance. No one can be omitted from any transaction without risk of dissatisfaction later.

Question One

The question "Will it work?" may seem rather crude when applied to an easy chair, or an oriental rug. In such a case it might better be worded at greater length. Will the chair give the desired comfort? Will the rug supply the desired effect of colors and richness? So in order to apply the test, "Will it work?" to every phase of furnishings from kitchen cabinets to color reproductions of Velazquez or Van Gogh, it would have to be interpreted rather liberally. In this liberal sense it might be said that one of the prints referred to "works," if, of itself, it satisfies our personal taste and also falls in agreeably with the wall it hangs on and the objects that surround it.

Often it is easy for one to become so enthusiastic about a thing, as to buy it without due regard for the second consideration—of the surroundings in which it will be placed. If a thing is out of harmony with what is around it, then we might say that it does not work. Assuming it has three qualities—durability, good looks, and fair price—and still does not fit in our home, it does not "work," and would not be a wise purchase.

Perhaps upholstered furniture—chairs and sofas—are the most baffling to examine when questioned by this quartet of requirements. These things are bought first of all for comfort. They "work" when they offer the bodily ease which is expected of such things. That point can be determined by trial as one sits in one chair after another.

Next, in this case, is the question of good looks, unless that should be the first. Here two factors come in, form and color. Concerning each of them, whoever buys for one's own home is likely to have definite and probably correct ideas. If those ideas are not definite and there is uncertainty about the way a chair or sofa, rug or picture, will seem when it is in place, it is better to ask the dealer to send the thing on approval, if necessary paying one-way trucking charges for returning it rather than keeping something not wholly liked.

Durability, the answer to the question "Will it last?", is of great importance when buying things which are subject to wear. Particularly does this apply to fabrics whether used on walls, floors, or furniture coverings. Designers and manufacturers are extremely clever these days in producing fabrics to satisfy all tastes and demands. Some people are so situated that they can consider durability and good looks without regard to price. For them the best of fabrics are made and stocked by good stores.

Fabric Quality Buffing

Other buyers, with thinner purses, may think first of looks and little of lasting quality. Department stores stock low-priced goods to suit these customers. Those who want to be sure their money will be wisely spent must use much caution. Rarely does their knowledge qualify them to pass judgment on rugs, hangings, furniture coverings, or other fabrics. It usually is necessary to depend on the knowledge and fair-dealing of salesmen in such matters. This means that one should patronize a concern whose policies are known to be based on dependable goods and reliable statements, or else be guided by some trademark or manufacturer's name in which equal confidence can be placed.

While that advice follows the mention of fabrics, it applies equally to the construction of furniture and to all the materials used in upholstering.

What's Inside Chairs

The concealed material in upholstery offers basis for serious concern on the part of the customer, perhaps even more to be scrutinized than the manner of frame construction, vital as that is. In joining of frame parts, dowels seem to have quite superseded mortise-and-tenon, except in work of the highest grade. At first thought, this appears to be the mark of cheap and short-lived framing, yet it has proved strong and durable enough when the method is thoroughly used.

There are a few points about upholstery which he may learn. Looking at two side chairs, we are told that one costs one third less than another, which has padding placed over three-inch webbing. This supports a filling of horsehair which has a thin protective covering of cotton padding covered with muslin, over which the final upholstery material is attached. The cheaper chair had no yielding webbing as a base, but plywood instead. Directly on this a pad of cotton is placed, and then comes the covering of muslin.

"Specials" May Call for Scrutiny

Many more details and greater chances for disappointment in wear are found in a pair of easy chairs. The cheaper chair, we are told, is made to sell regularly at one eighth less than the other, and as a "special" at one third less. In the more expensive chair the springs are more carefully secured and wide webbing is used at the back as well as for the seat. Horsehair and cotton padding are used over the springs, as on the side chair.

On the cheaper chair examined, springs are not sewed to the burlap; a mixture of fiber and moss is used for filling, together with cotton padding; the back has but two strips of woven webbing, covered with thin burlap.

Of course it will be impossible for any customer to check the presence or absence of the two kinds of work which are described. However, noticing these two cases will tend to make the reader conscious of possible deficiencies in a proposed purchase when he is considering that very vital point mentioned early in this article—Durability; together with the other three, Comfort, Good Looks, Economy.

Tomorrow's Article Will Appear on the Women's Page

Dry Law Poll in Georgia

ATLANTA, March 25 (AP)—The Georgia Legislature yesterday approved a bill calling for a statewide referendum, June 8, on repeal of this State's 22-year-old prohibition law. Gov. E. D. Rivers announced immediately afterward he would sign the bill.

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When this provocative oxford was modeled for the Press at Coward's recent style show . . . they couldn't believe their eyes when they knew the size! Not the usual 4B, but an 8½, fleshy, broad foot modeled the "Dalton" whose silhouette and ideas stem straight from Paris. Like a dressmaker, we've taken dull, soft gabardine and highlighted it in calf in a way that minimizes size.

Made on a combination last—narrow at heel and instep with ample room at ball and toes; also includes our famous reverse shank feature to keep the foot back and prevent jamming of toes. Blue, brown or black.

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American Labor Party Backs Plan to Liberalize Courts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Labor's stake in the successful outcome of President Roosevelt's fight to effect a New Deal slant on judicial interpretations of the Supreme Court had initial review today following a Carnegie Hall rally last night at which the American Labor Party came back into the Administration picture for the first time since the November election.

With its spokesmen declaring the issue was human rights before property rights, this New York affiliate of labor's Nonpartisan League in the 1936 campaign, now organizing to become a permanent factor in Empire State politics, heard with cheers and applause a defense of the court change proposed by Senators Robert M. La Follette (P) of Wisconsin, and Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, Robert H. Jackson, Assistant United States Attorney General, and Walter Brower, special assistant to the Attorney General.

Senator La Follette is chairman and Senator Black a member of the Senate committee which has been investigating employer espionage of labor in industry, and they used the record of that body to underline assertions that labor was still waging a losing fight for fair play.

The current strike situation echoed through the hall as every speaker justified it in terms of labor's answer to "the sit-down strike of the Liberty Leaguers, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Supreme Court majority against the whole New Deal progress of social legislation."

Blamed for Labor Trouble

Responsibility was laid directly at the door of the conservative justices of the high tribunal for the labor strife sweeping across the country because of a formula of judicial review that always meant a "no" to labor and substituted "the law of the jungle for the law of reason," and prohibiting both the states and nation from exerting governmental power to provide ways to industrial peace.

Variously termed "monastic justices," "judicial lame ducks," "usurpers of power," "impeders of progress," the reason given for the high court's voidance of Roosevelt emergency legislation was that its majority was made up of one-time corporation lawyers whose judicial point of view was one with the "vested interests which have ever held human rights less sacred than property rights."

Reflecting the theme of the speeches that these justices were "blind to the fact that a new generation had repudiated their outworn economic and social philosophy," the audience by viva voce vote adopted a resolution demanding that the New York members of Congress support the President's proposals to reorganize and build "better tibunals for, by and of the American people."

This reviewed a national scene of "millions toiling needlessly long hours for pitifully small pay," small business men enmeshed in the "Tigerish jungle of competition," farmers who can gain "no legal succor from their Government," Congress and state legislatures "powerless to cure the current disabilities" because of a Supreme Court which interprets the Constitution "as an antique protection of the vested few instead of a modern document for the liberation of all the people."

Senator La Follette's argument turned upon the period of waiting for a Supreme Court ruling on the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

"Employers," he said, "have refused to meet their workers in collective bargaining on the theory that the Supreme Court will defend their contention of the Wagner Act's unconstitutionality," he said. "They have carried on a gigantic sit-down strike against American labor and the rights guaranteed to workers by the Federal Government. And now we are reaping the whirlwind of violence and resentment against the lawlessness of employers who look to the Supreme Court to override the laws enacted by Congress."

All three speakers joined in favoring a constitutional amendment but as supplementary to the President's proposals, holding that no more than 30 Senate votes could be mustered for any thus far proposed and charging that the "real support" behind the amendment drive came "from the reactionaries who were beaten at the polls last November."

Senator Black read into current opposition to the President's plan echoes of warnings of similar import sounded by the Federalists 135 and 103 years ago, when "doleful pronouncements" were made against Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson for attempting to make changes in the court. He drew an analogy between this criticism and that directed at President Roosevelt today.

Mr. Jackson, New York Democrat, and an Administration spokesman on the court proposal before the Senate Judiciary Committee, laid special stress on the view that would solve the situation by an amendment. Paraphrasing the remark of Chief Justice Hughes that "the Constitution is what the judges say it is," he held that "any amendment the people adopt will be just what the judges say it is," adding that this was the reason it was important for this generation to have "something to say about who the judges are to be."

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Setting for California Flower Festival

Courtesy Kern County Chamber of Commerce

Typical Landscape in Kern County, California

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKERSFIELD, Calif.—J. H. Smithey, secretary of the Kern County Chamber of Commerce, announces that Easter Sunday, March 28, has been set for the opening of Kern County's Wild Flower Festival, to be held in the Shafter district northwest of Bakersfield. This is a change from the Arvin section, where it has been held in other years.

Thousands of acres of poppies and lupins are now in bloom. Past festivals have attracted hundreds of thousands of visitors to this section.

The 1937 festival is being sponsored by the Exchange Club of Shafter, assisted by the Kern County Chamber of Commerce. At 6:00 a. m. March 28 there will be an Easter sunrise service, and at 2 p. m. a program provided by the Exchange Club.

While the opening of the festival has been set for March 28, the flower fields will be a blaze of color for many days following the official opening. During the blooming season the Kern County Chamber of Commerce will issue bulletins from time to time.

Two Sides Heard on Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Members of the Economic Club of New York, one of the oldest and most conservative organizations of its kind here, have before them today two widely divergent and irreconcilable views of President Roosevelt's proposals for changes in the federal judiciary. They were presented before about 800 leaders of the city's financial, industrial and professional life at the 120th dinner of the club at the Astor Hotel last night, when the club observed its thirtieth anniversary. The speakers were Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska and Robert H. Jackson, assistant United States Attorney General.

"Has it come to pass that the Supreme Court is to be considered a plaything—a rubber ball to be stretched or compressed to suit the whim of a President—and then be thrown into the corner if it does not respond in a manner to suit its childish owner?" Senator Burke asked. Holding that the proposal "strikes at the very heart" of an independent judiciary, he characterized it as "mere window dressing."

"Driven from cover, the supporters of the President's rash proposal—and the President himself—tell us that the country faces a crisis so imminent that we cannot wait to follow the orderly method of submitting to the people a constitutional amendment," he said: "That the Federal Congress and the President must have more power and must have it at once; that the states are impotent; that local governments are helpless; that only by centering in Washington the full right to control to the minutest detail agriculture, industrial, labor and business and every activity of our daily lives can we be saved."

Mr. Jackson said the President's plan for retirement of Supreme Court justices at the age of 70 would, if made effective, "ultimately establish a tradition" of judicial retirement at this age, and he characterized it "as free from personal implications as the present tradition of presidential retirement after two terms.

"Over the years, the effect of the Roosevelt proposal is to assure each generation that judgment upon its acts will come from a court more nearly contemporaneous with its problems," he said. "Surely there is nothing in this to justify the present tempest. . . ."

Survey by Gallup Shows President's Back to the Wall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25 — Majority public opinion is against President Roosevelt's proposals for reforming the federal judiciary, according to a survey by George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion, made public here today.

Mr. Gallup's report is based upon a nation-wide survey, which, he said, shows that 53 voters are against the President on this issue to 47 who are for him; that 27 states are lined up in opposition to 20 which are on the affirmative side.

Mr. Gallup sees his poll as indicating that the President is in a back-to-the-wall fight.

Recalling that the President's hold on the voters was stronger in the last election by 3½ per cent than it was in 1932, Mr. Gallup, basing his estimate on the returns from his latest poll, declares the President has now dropped below the 50-50 line.

Using the returns of last November as a basis, he estimated that should the court proposals be subjected to a referendum now, there would be approximately 24,000,000 against it to 21,000,000 for it. He places the shift in the Democratic line-up.

Court Plan Foes Claim Religious Liberty at Stake

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—President Roosevelt's court plan was called a blow to religious freedom by two speakers at late sessions of the Senate Judiciary Committee's hearings yesterday.

Undercurrents of religious apprehension against the court reorganization plan have been evident in Washington for weeks but for the first time broke into the open with the evidence of Louis J. Taber, master of the National Grange, and Dr. Theodore Graebner, professor of theology at Concordia College, St. Louis, who is also editor of the National Journal of the Lutheran Church.

Both witnesses, like William J. Hirth, head of the Missouri Farm Association, one of the biggest of the country's farm co-operatives, who followed, attacked the plan.

At about the same time, Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, advocate of the plan, was charging on the Senate floor that opponents were using intolerant propaganda with a racial basis in their attacks.

Mr. Taber, answering questions, denounced the court plan as "a threat to the religious and political liberties of our people."

Dr. Graebner's whole manuscript was based on the religious phase and included sharp attacks on Dr. Stanley High, organizer of the Good Neighbor League which aided Mr. Roosevelt in the last election, charging that "we have witnessed only last summer in our own country an attempt to make the state a sponsor for certain religious views and policies."

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Clarity by Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—Specific Constitutional Amendment to provide for "plain and unequivocal grants of national power" as a prerequisite to national progress, was the subject of a broadcast appeal by Prof. Robert E. Cushman of Cornell University, chairman of the New York State Committee for Clarifying the Constitution by Amendment.

Professor Cushman did not criticize the Supreme Court "for any lack of integrity in the doing of its job," but criticized the job it was allowed to do.

It is the challenge of the times, he said, to clarify and sharpen "vague and general clauses in the nation's organic law"; to make the Constitution "fully and plainly adequate to the needs of a great democratic nation."

The need for such reform rested upon the following two facts, he said:

"First, the Supreme Court in the exercise of its power of judicial review, exercises essentially legislative power; is in a position to exercise, and does exercise, a dominating and final control over state and national social and economic policy.

"Second, the Constitution, even if construed very liberally, does not grant Congress enough power to deal adequately with all truly national problems of the present day."

"The dicisions of policy bound up in construing due process of law or the commerce clause are no proper part of the work of a judicial body," he continued. "We should take the courts out of the field of legislative policy and confine them to tasks which are truly judicial . . . by the process of clarifying those clauses of the Constitution in the construction of which the courts must of necessity exercise power essentially legislative. We should make plain just what we wish the power of Congress over interstate and foreign commerce to include, and not leave the question to the uncertainties of judicial opinion."

He urged the use of simple English words for the new amendments that would convey what the people wanted the Constitution to mean and what they wished to accomplish under its provisions.

The practical situation now was, he said, that, "as construed by the Supreme Court, the Constitution guarantees the right to pay women and children starvation wages, prevents Congress from prohibiting child labor and from requiring that goods which move in interstate commerce shall be produced under safe and sanitary conditions by labor which is free to organize, works for reasonable hours and is fairly paid."

"A minimum wage law is not contrary to the Constitution of the United States," he declared; "it is contrary to the Supreme Court, or at least to five of its present nine members. We are facing a situation in which a group of Supreme Court justices with mid-Victorian ideas as to social and economic policy are able to embody their antiquated philosophy into virtually permanent doctrines of constitutional law."

Roosevelt Electors Are Urged to Back His Court Proposal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Five-hundred and twenty-three of the nation's 531 presidential electors who cast their votes to re-elect President Roosevelt are being circularized today to "sustain his leadership" and "be his sentinels" in their respective states in support of the proposal to reorganize the Federal judiciary.

A letter is going to the entire electoral college save the five members from Maine and the three from Vermont who alone voted against the Democratic standard bearer last November. It has been drafted by Michael Francis Doyle, executive chairman of the Presidential Electors' Committee.

The imposing letterhead carries an engraving of the Capitol in Washington and the names of Mr. Doyle, James A. Farley, honorary chairman, and the two other officers of the college.

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Switzerland Blooms in Lap of Winter

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

In Switzerland, these days, there is snow still on the heights. And consequently ski meets everywhere! March obligingly offers these opportunities to lingering devotees of a universally popular sport, but here and there, and as the days slip by in ever-increasing proportions, appear patches of ground laid bare by the warm sunshine. Then, almost over night, these empty spaces are transformed into as many tapestries, on which soldanellas, anemones and crocuses predominate in a symphony of glorious shades.

The soldanella, I have been told, will bloom cheerfully at a temperature of only one degree above freezing point, and the anemone, although not quite as hardy, flowers quite close up to the margin of the retreating snow, and in free spaces among it. The first transparent bells of the crocus often assert themselves on southern slopes, out of the trickling icy water melting from the snow.

In a country like Switzerland, where there are so many geographical differences to affect climate and season, it is impossible to draw a straight, pedantic line separating winter and spring. For in Switzerland these two overlap and harmonise. White snowfields where skiers disport themselves slope downward into blossoming orchards and gardens.

This harmonious mingling of the seasons is to be found in every mountainous district in the country. Southerly slopes sheltered from cold winds become green and flower-dotted while snow and ice hold sway round about. But the full extent of the contrast is only to be realized when one travels, in a few hours, from the glorious ski-lands, shrouded in powder snow, to the luxuriant, sub-tropical regions of the south.

It is, indeed, to her many lakes and the warmth which they radiate that Switzerland owes her most striking scenic contrasts. Not only the Ticino between Locarno and Brissago, but also north of the Alps there are sunny lakeside districts which enjoy the full glory of southern springtime. Beginning in the North-East, we find the wide-flung Lake of Constance, the Walensee in its rocky bed, the smiling Lake of Zurich. Farther to the West is the Lake of Zoug, sheltered and lovely; then comes the Lake of Lucerne with the villages of Gersau, Vitznau and Weggis tucked away at the foot of the Rigi. Here we find fig trees and chestnuts to bear testimony to the mildness of the climate. The right-hand shore of the Lake of Thoune, too, directly facing the sun, is noted for its warmth in early spring, when sun-lovers flock to its tiny villages—Hilterfingen, Oberhofen, Gunten and Merligen. But the other side of the lake, especially in the vicinity of Spiez, is almost as early in welcoming spring. It is the same at the Lake of Geneva, where the fashionable resorts Vevey, Clarens and Montreux nestle in their lovely sun-bathed setting of the bluest of waters.

The springtime visitor to the Lake of Geneva, however, enjoys absolutely unique facilities in this respect, for in Vevey, Clarens or Montreux he can take any one of a dozen mountain railways and conquer heights and season by ascending to Mt. Pelerin, les Pleiades and Les Avants—and even to the 6000-foot summit of Rochers de Naye. But these little springtime resorts are not only Alpine sideshows, for in themselves, with the abundant range of excursions they offer both on land and by lake steamer, they hold more than enough for a whole holiay program; nor is the enchanting view on the lakes and snow-clad mountains the only reward of the springtime visitor to the higher-lying resorts. The unique attraction lies in the fact that it is possible to combine the two seasons, to step back and forward through time, to enjoy the birth of spring for an hour or a day, and then slip back into winter.

* * *

The Swiss Federal Railroad offers reasonable rates for tourists traveling about Switzerland. Such charming spots as Lausanne, St. Gallen, Montreaux, and the Engadine regions may be easily and comfortably reached over this railroad's scenic route.

Spring's awakening in the different altitudes presents a tableau of many contrasts. Of almost unbelievable luxuriance is the March and April carnival of blossoms at Lugano and Locarno in the Italian-speaking canton of Ticino. Magnolias, mimosas, wistarias, azaleas, camellias and rhododendrons predominate in the radiant picture, which is artistically touched up here and there with splashes of graceful palms and heavily laden orange and lemon trees. Simultaneously up in the highlands the parade of blossoms is ever-growing, ever-changing. Gentian, primula, narcissus, orchid, alpine daisy, alpenrose and edelweiss, to cite but a few of the best-known species, they all bloom in their allotted time, and give joy and aesthetic delight to those who behold them. But nature sings a triumphant song of spring also in other Swiss regions, and here the golden primula, the blue-eyed forget-me-not and fragrant violet are among her favorites.

In May, the floral pageant is still accentuated when all the shrubs and trees burst forth into a glad song of spring, and whole villages seem actually to be buried by blossoming fruit orchards.

* * *

Spring is a joyous season in the land of the Alps and in different parts of the country its arrival is celebrated with quaint and charming festivals. One of the oldest celebrations of this kind is the Chalanda Marz of the Upper Engadine villages. It originated in the Roman era and takes place on March first, when snow still covers the ground. Boys, carrying cowbells of varied size and with their leaders garbed as herdsmen, make a morning house-to-house call for an offering of thanks that winter is about to depart. The gifts consist of delicacies such as sausages, cookies, pies, cakes and fruit and are shared with the girls at a jolly evening banquet. Social gatherings and dancing for young and old follow this supper.

Early in April Zurich pays tribute to spring with its widely known "Sechselaüten," or 6 o'clock ringing feast. The celebration opens with a children's parade which escorts the flower bedecked floats bearing the goddess of spring and her attendant maidens. An object of constant ridicule in this gay procession is the "Bögg," a symbolical figure of winter. Made of wood, with a thick covering of cotton-wool, and stuffed with fire-crackers, this effigy is formally deposited on a large open square at the head of the lake. In the afternoon follows a colorful cavalcade of the ancient guilds, and when the clocks strike the hour of 6 Bögg is set on fire. Other bonfires flare up on the surrounding heights and a venetian night festival of ethereal beauty dispels the last memories of winter.

Locarno, south of the St. Gothard, pays homage to spring with a gorgeous camellia and mimosa festival early in April. Thousands of visitors then flock to these parts to view the long procession of flower-bedecked floats, and to enjoy the folk dances, songs and festival play which are among the offerings.

Easter is also a highlight of the spring season, and in Switzerland it is accompanied by various quaint customs. One of the best known is the so-called "Eierauflesen," gathering up of eggs, which consists of a competition between two parties of which one has to throw a certain number of eggs into a peculiarly shaped flat basket, while the other has to cover a given distance on foot or on horseback.

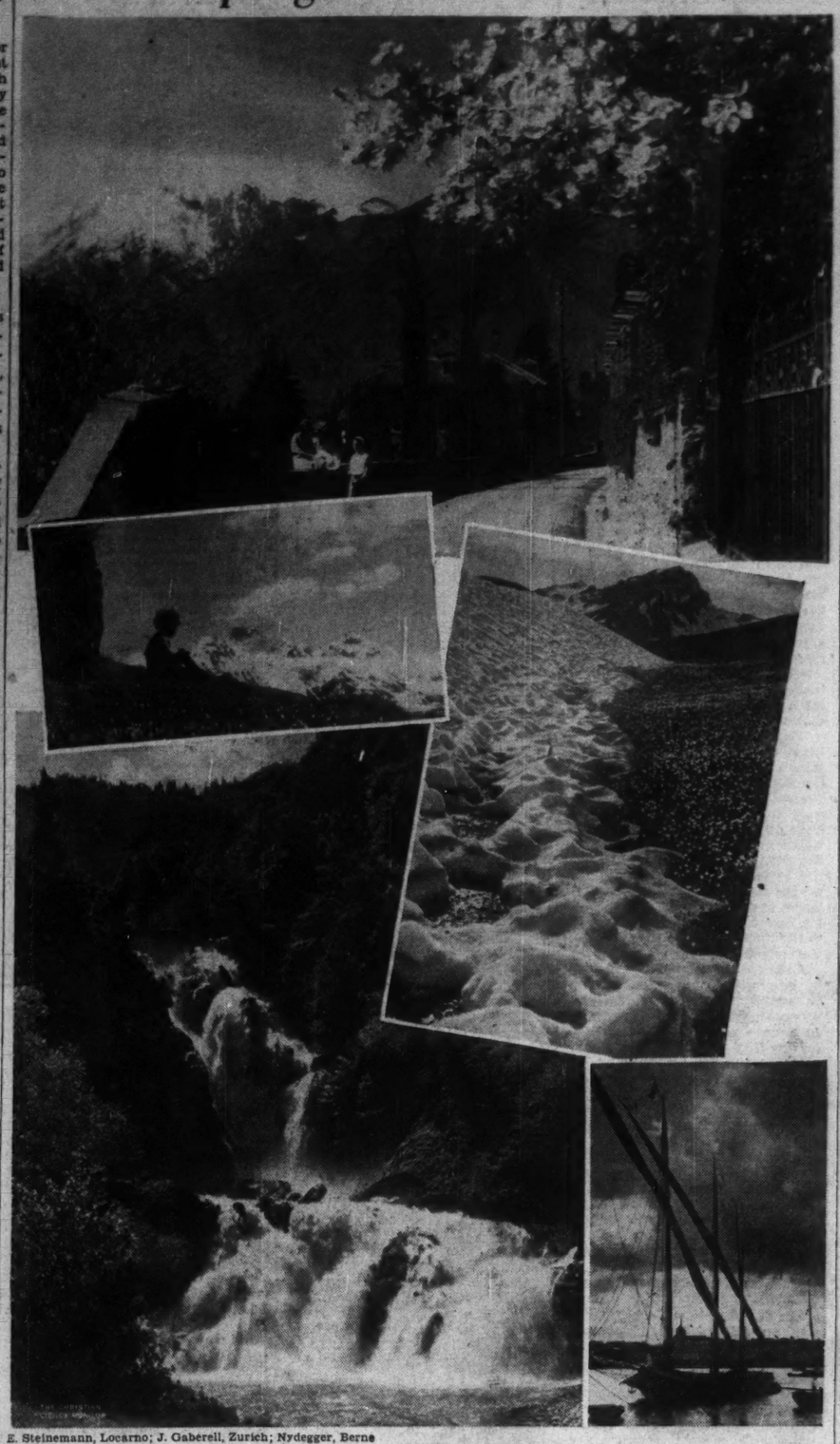
While "easter eggs" are almost throughout the world a familiar accompaniment of Easter, the custom of distributing "Easter bread" is a distinctive feature of the tiny village of Savièse above Sion, in the Valais. In this primitive mountain realm, where the peasants eat dark bread all the year round, a time-honored tradition provides that every man, woman and child receive a generous slice of white bread on Easter Sunday. The simple gift is highly appreciated and enjoyed by the recipients.

On the first day of May the "Maitannli," or May pine-tree, custom is observed in some sequestered villages of the Seeland and Burgdorf regions in the canton of Berne. During the night of April 30-May 1 the young men of these communities go quietly to a nearby forest where each one cuts himself a small pine tree. After decorating the tree with flowers and ribbons each young swain places this token of his devotion before the home of the girl he hopes to marry. A cordial invitation from the young lady thus honored and her parents usually follows.

One of the prettiest and happiest manifestations in spring is the so-called Alpaufzug, the departure of the herdsmen and cattle for the high Alpine pastures. Down in the valley the herds are assembled in a long procession, and in front of each are the herdsman and his assistants. Garlands of flowers and huge bells on gaily patterned collars adorn the bovine leaders, and bells of smaller size are also worn by every other member of the carefully groomed animals. All the keepers are in the holiday attire typical of their region, and behind the cattle follow decorated wagons laden with household goods, supplies and dairying utensils.

Up to their summer domain men and beast now go, up to the spacious pastures, where cowbells, yodel and alphorn combine in a tuneful farewell to swiftly departing spring.

Springtime in Switzerland



E. Steinemann, Locarno; J. Gaberell, Zurich; Nydegger, Berne

Where Winter Overlaps Its Successor

Top—Spring Scatters Beauty and Romance Along Every Wayside at Locarno in Southern Switzerland
Center—Two Scenes Depicting the Advent of Spring Upon a Reluctantly Departing Winter. Melting Snow and Crocuses Meet on a Mountainside
Lower—Reichenbach Falls Near Meiringen in the Bernese Oberland and a Boat in Lake Geneva

Tour-a-bouts

Southern California has been busy this week totaling the results of the richest winter tourist season it ever has known, even topping 1929, the big boom year, by 40.4 per cent. Motor travel between Sept. 1 and Feb. 28 brought 550,871 visitors, a gain of 152,853 persons or 38.4 per cent over last year. Rail travel increase 50 per cent; bus travel 10 per cent; air travel 44 to 80 per cent. The peak of the season, reached Jan. 1, found apartment house and first class hotel occupancy at 99 per cent.

* * *

The tourist to Egypt no longer confines himself to the Pyramids and the Valley of Kings. Instead he is extending his sightseeing to the reaches of the White Nile which may be made on the luxurious steamers which act as his hotel during the journey. The trip, according to the American Express Travel Service, is replete with interest, and the traveler drops out of civilization as he views the dark tribes along the shore. For 35 miles of the journey the traveler is able to witness tribal dances and see the shore bazaars, where nomads of the desert resort to buy their goods and trinkets.

* * *

Out of Vienna comes the good news that the great international road now under construction will make it possible for travelers to journey from London to Istanbul over one of the finest highways in Europe. The trainferry will carry the tourist from London to Ostend and thence the route will lead through Belgium, Germany, Austria and the Hungarian section leading from Horvatjaroerfalu, on the Austro-Hungarian frontier, to Pazevo, on the Hungro-Yugoslav border. The stretch from the Hungarian frontier to Budapest is one of the best motor roads in Central Europe and the scenery along the route is extremely interesting. The 157 miles to the Turkish capital is through scenic country.

* * *

A reduction of 50 per cent in railway fares in France during the months of the Paris 1937 International Exposition has been announced by the French Railway officials. Special tickets at the lowered price can be obtained from the New York office of the French railroads. Tourists going to France this summer will receive the saving in railway fares under one or two plans. The choice of the plan will depend on whether the travelers are going singly or in groups.

* * *

If 10 or more persons are going together, they may buy group tickets at half price. The ticket must be purchased before embarkation for France and be made out with a complete itinerary of the trip. The group tickets are good for 40 days and are not renewable. A ticket for 10 persons gives the right of one free ticket for the leader of the party.

* * *

For single visitors to the exposition, or groups less than 10, legitimation cards are available. These cards cost $1, and are good for a reduction of 50 per cent on all railway tickets in France. The traveler must have stayed in Paris for at least five days, or be on his way there in order to receive the lower rate.

* * *

From Bad Water, Calif., comes the report that America's lowest spot is 279.8 feet below sea-level, not 310 feet as heretofore reported for this forbidding point of interest in Death Valley. According to the Automobile Club of Southern California, which has just revised its sign post here, the first accurate contour map of Death Valley was published by the United States Geological Survey in 1910. Lowest bench-mark established was south of Bad Water, the elevation being set as 276 feet below sea level.

* * *

There were, however, observers who were of the opinion that this was not the lowest point in the valley. Surveyors for an independent mining company later roughly estimated the lowest point to be 310 feet "minus." When the valley was made a national monument in 1933, engineers of the National Park Service set about to reconcile conflicting figures and only recently found the correct figure.

* * *

And while we're on the subject of figures—the British Travel Association states that the year has started with yet another rise in the number of visitors from foreign countries to the British Isles, both holiday and business. The figures for January show an increase of 627 holiday tourists and 880 business visitors, as compared with the corresponding period of last year. These figures do not take into account week-end and day visitors from France and Belgium, nor the numerous overseas British travelers who tour with British passports and are not recorded at the ports.

Traveltalks

A Change of Schedule

The Christian Science Monitor Traveltalks by M. Le Tour, which have been a regular Thursday feature, are to go on a few weekly schedule. Beginning on April 2, these articles, along with the travel column, "Tour-a-bouts," will appear on Fridays

Florida's 'Big Scrub' Making an Appeal To Many Tourists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OCALA, Fla., March 25—The call of the wild is echoing through central Florida this month. Groups of tourists are seeking a few days of rest and recreation in the Ocala National Forest—where pines spread rugs of brown needles over the warm ground and palmettos swish restlessly near cool blue springs.

Only within the last year has this unique national forest, commonly called the Big Scrub, awakened to its possibilities as one of the most important natural retreats in Florida. Located between the Oklawaha and St. Johns Rivers, midway between Ocala and DeLand, among lake-dotted hills, it was explored until recently only by the most adventurous.

Now newly constructed clay roads draw red lines through the 430,000 acres of Scrub, and 14 camps, with cooking and shelter facilities are dark islands in the sea of green.

Campers are lured deep into the silent fragrant woods, said to be the largest area of sand pine timber in the world. Within its borders are Lake George, the second largest lake in Florida, and 78,000 acres of a national game refuge.

The outstanding assets of the Big Scrub are its springs, Juniper, Fern Hammock, Alexander, Salt, and Silver Glen, all ideal for swimming. Water from salt springs is bottled daily and travels over one of the new thread-like roads through the pines into Ocala.

Juniper Springs, flowing 5,000,000 gallons a day, has this season been modernized with bath houses and lunch tables. A water wheel and mill house furnish electric current to light the grounds. Improvements here and at Fern Hammock are being completed in time to reach tourists as well as Florida's own spring and summer picnickers.

Infant Indian Act Is Already Facing Campaign for Its Repeal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25 — A campaign to destroy the Indian Reorganization Act, not yet two years old, has begun on Capitol Hill.

The reorganization act, drawn up under the direction of John Collier, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is the organic law now governing 80 per cent of the Indians in the United States. It is based on the theory that the government should stop trying to make Indians act and live like white men, but should aid them in preserving their tribal integrity.

Out of the 230 tribes which voted whether they wanted this "new deal," 170 said "yes," and are now living under the provisions of the act.

During the last 50 years, 90,000,000 acres of Indian lands have passed into the hands of white men. The reorganization act forbids further alienation of Indian lands. It requires that timber, grass, soil and water on Indian lands must be conserved.

Other provisions in the act include the revesting of landless Indians with land for subsistence, advanced schooling for Indians, establishment of a credit fund and system for Indian agriculture and industry, a moderate amount of local self-government, and a veto power over the leasing or disposal of their natural resources and over the expenditure of their moneys held in government trust. Finally, the law gives organized tribes the right to go to court to defend their own civil and property rights.

A strange phase of the present controversy is the right-about-face of two Senators who led the fight for the enactment of the act and are now attempting to destroy it. Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Senator Lynn J. Frazier (R) of North Dakota, who are the authors of a bill to repeal the reorganization act in its entirety, both voted for the act orginally. Senator Wheeler was one of its co-authors.

The onslaught against the reorganization act broke out first in Nevada, where the Pyramid Lake Band, organized under the act, announced that if the Government should delay in a certain necessary court action, the band itself would invoke its powers under the act and would eject the squatters now occupying its lands.

What Commissioner Collier particularly condemns is the wholesale nature of the attacks now being made on the act. He denies the accusations made, but says that "if they did exist they would furnish no justification for an attempt to destroy the act with its grants of protection of Indian property, new land, credit, improved education and all those other benefits which have made the act the foundation of a new and more hopeful life among the Indians."

He admits that "there are some clumsy mechanical features in the act which need to be simplified" and says that "administration always is justly subject to criticism," but refuses to believe that the act as a whole will be discarded.

Mr. Collier is being backed in his defense of the act by two important organizations interested in the Indian—the American Indian Defense Association and the National Association on Indian Affairs, both of which are fighting the proposed repeal of the reorganization measure.

Swiss Industries Plan Annual Fair

The annual Swiss Industries Fair will be held at Basle from April 3-13. The exhibits will, as usual, be housed in the seven halls forming the spacious and convenient fair buildings. Same as on previous occasions there will be 21 regular groups of merchandise and a number of special shows.

From year to year the popularity of the Swiss Industries Fair has increased. Last year 119,187 buyers and 31,745 entrance tickets were issued. Of such international importance has this event become that 18 European countries offer reduced railroad fares to those wishing to visit the Fair. In order to handle the enormous traffic which resulted from this event, the Swiss Federal Railroads, last year, had to run 136 special trains, and automobile and bus traffic also registered a huge gain.

Basle, permanent seat of this big national enterprise, is an ideal place for such an industrial show. Its location on the Rhine, on the border of France and Germany, insures swift access from all parts and when the visitors crave for other sights and diversions, they will quickly discover that this historic city is one of the most fascinating and most enjoyable places to explore.

North Carolina Plans Advertising

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., March 25—The North Carolina Legislature, which recently adjourned, made an appropriation of $250,000 with which to advertise this State—its natural resources, its "beauty spots" and other assets likely to attract visitors, if properly presented to the rest of the country. The money will be spent through the Department of Conservation and Development, $125,000 a year for two years.

Since its establishment in 1925, that department has been gradually broadening the scope of its activities. At first it was given only those powers formerly exercised by the old Geological and Economic Survey, one of the oldest branches of the State Government, which was abolished that year. It now has supervision over practically all of the State's activities designed to conserve and advertise resources.

Hungary Seeks Tourists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—In a bid for tourist travel, the Hungarian Government recently announced it had extended the facility for entering Hungary without a visa until Sept. 30, next. American citizens holding United States passports may thus cross the Hungarian border without a visa, the announcement added.

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Hartford, Conn.
Announcing the Opening of
FOX'S GARDEN DEPARTMENT
—simply everything that the amateur or professional gardener could hope for.
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Nelly Don
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As Seen in "Vogue"
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Lovely new prints of Nelda Crepe that will be fresh and attractive after a season of tubbing.
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MILLINERY — WOMEN'S APPAREL
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165 Main Street — New Britain
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MILLINERY of Distinction
Moderately Priced

With Fair and Milder Weather in the Offing
it's time to think of new Spring DRESSES, and such a choice as we can offer is well worth reviewing.
PURE SILK PRINTS
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DRESSES
$19.95 TO $59.95
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Some for more formal wear include a long Princess Coat of same or plain material.
PLEASE take time to try on models—a hanger does not do justice to any item of apparel—and there's no obligation to buy.
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115 Asylum Street, Hartford

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FRIDAY nights at 7:30 on WTIC listen to Flint-Bruce's "CONCERT GEMS."
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for chair and sofa made to measure
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An excellent selection of fabrics ranging from 69c yard.
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The New Haven Savings Bank
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There Being No Stockholders
Interest Paid Quarterly on Deposits
$1.00 Will Start an Account
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Stetson Hats
From $5 to $20
Every Stetson is made with the finest workmanship known to the hatter's craft!
"It pays to invest in a Stetson"
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Free estimates.
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Three years to pay
Fuel and Furnace Oils
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11 W. Fayette St. — Plaza 3351

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Conquerors of the Air

By Margaret Oliver

Driven by a whistling wind, the hailstones threw themselves against the ivy-covered towers of St. Andrew's College, near Edinburgh, Scotland, danced along the old-fashioned flagstone path, and with an upward swirl beat a triumphant tattoo on the professor's study window.

"Shouldn't care to be flying tonight," remarked Jack Blake, drawing the curtains together and beginning to arrange the chairs in a semi-circle round the fire.

"Nor I," declared his friend Dick. "It is your turn to suggest the subject for tonight's talk; have you decided on anything?"

"Yes, Aviation," said Jack. I know practically nothing about the history of aviation, and when you hear that there are over 1000 airline pilots in America alone, besides 1500 other pilots and 30,000 student pilots, it makes you curious. So I thought I would ask the professor to cover it in his talk."

"Good idea!" said Dick. "And here come the professor and the other fellows.

"Your chair, sir."

The professor courteously bowed his thanks and, with a homely gesture of his strong, capable hands, bade the boys be seated.

The Result of Curiosity

"What topic have you chosen, Jack?" he asked. "I hear you have something interesting for us to discuss."

"Yes, sir. I should like to know more about the way men conquered the air."

The Professor nodded. "A fine subject," he said, "and like many another invention it was the result of curiosity—in this instance the curiosity of two brothers who lived in the small country town of Annonay, France—the Montgolfiers.

"One evening these two men were talking about a book they had just read entitled, 'Experiments relating to Different Kinds of Air.' In the course of their discussion the question arose as to whether the smoke which was ascending the chimney could be employed to lift bodies, or, alternatively, whether hot air could be used for a like purpose. Deciding to experiment, they put a small chafing dish containing charcoal on the table, lit the charcoal, and placed an open paper bag on top of it. Almost immediately the bag was lifted, and rose straight up to the ceiling. The experiment was repeated several times, and though many of the bags caught fire halfway, the brothers noticed that the charred remains still went up.

"While they were thus engaged, a neighbor looked in, and seeing the many burnt bags, suggested that if the tiny chafing dish were fastened to the bag, destruction might be averted. This was done, and to the great surprise of the Montgolfier brothers, the bag lifted the dish right up to the ceiling!

Balloon Flights

"Curiosity was now turned to enthusiasm, and in due course the two inventors managed to construct a large silken envelope which they called a balloon. Then came the great trial flight on a day in June, 1782, when this weird-looking contraption was filled with hot air and released.

"Would it rise? Yes! With a mighty rush the balloon went up, soon attaining an altitude of at least 6000 feet. Then off it flew with the wind, bobbing and curtsying until it reached a point 2½ miles from Annonay. Here it descended with a long sigh, its maiden voyage over."

"Did they ever go up in their balloons, sir?" asked Dick eagerly.

"The Montgolfier brothers? No. The honor of making the first human flight was divided between two other Frenchmen—the Marquis d'Arlandes and Pilatre de Rozier. By that time the world was thoroughly aroused to the great possibilities of the new invention, and there soon followed a succession of notable balloon flights.

"Jean Blanche and the American, Dr. Jeffrey, crossed the English Channel from Dover to Calais. Green and Mason flew from London to the Duchy of Nassau. Gaudron and Turner voyaged across the North Sea to Sweden, and later even managed to reach Russia."

The First Dirigible

"England to Russia in a balloon!" exclaimed Jack almost incredulously, "I never dreamed balloons could travel as far as that."

"And with no means of steering them," added Dick. "They might have been blown up to Iceland!"

Dr. Hamilton smiled. "Yes, the chief trouble up to that time was that the balloon could not be steered. This drawback was early realized and now, having perfected the original craft somewhat, men turned their efforts toward constructing dirigibles.

"According to early records, the first dirigible was actually produced in 1784, by the brothers Robert, working under the direction of the Duke of Chartes. In the next hundred years, however, very little advance seems to have been made. Then things began to happen.

"In 1852, Giffard, a noted French engineer, built the first cigar-shaped balloon, driven by a steam engine, and steered by means of a rudder placed in the stern. A short time after this electricity came to the fore, and it occurred to two other Frenchmen that if an efficient electric motor could be applied to an airship of the Giffard design, the problem of the dirigible might be solved. And solved it was to a large extent, for in 1884, these two clever inventors made a wonderful flight, attaining what was then the remarkable speed of 14 miles an hour, and displaying an astonishing control over their seemingly unwieldy craft.

"In the year that followed other improvements were made, and it is to the determination and dogged courage of the German, Count Zeppelin, that the dirigible owes its continued successful existence."

The Zeppelin

"Count Zeppelin gave the machine his own name when, in 1900, he produced the first rigid dirigible," explained the Professor. "Soon another airship was ready, then another, and another, each a vast improvement on its predecessor, until at length came the wonderful passenger-carrying Graf Zeppelin which has accomplished so many fine ocean trips and even flown around the world.

"And now we come to the airplane era which brought to boiling point the long simmering controversy regarding the heavier-than-air machine. While Europe in particular, and the civilized world in general, were waxing eloquent over the possibilities and impossibilities of such machines, two American brothers were quietly at work. First they experimented with huge kites, then with a man-carrying glider, and lastly with a small motor-driven airplane. I suppose you all know their name?"

"The Wright brothers!" chorused the group in unison.

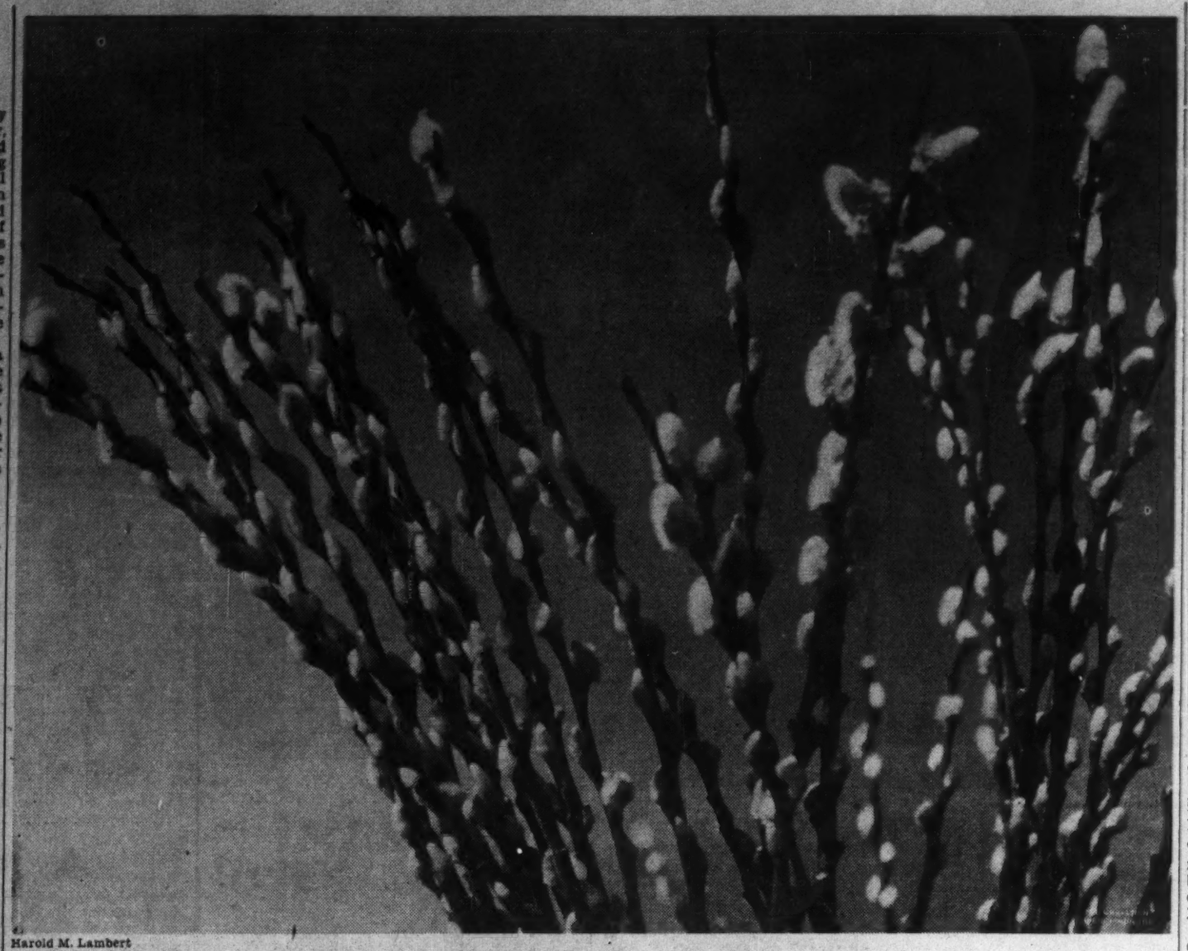
"Correct. On a day in December, 1903, one of these brothers, Orville Wright, took the air in one of the much-criticized machines and actually managed to keep afloat for exactly twelve seconds. Not a great beginning, perhaps, but history was being made that day at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, and from that tiny hop oceans were to be bridged and time and space conquered.

"But, strange to say, that great new country which has led the world so often in things mechanical, was reluctant to acknowledge this new marvel, and the Wright brothers turned to France, that enthusiastic home of aircraft, for support.

"Their success with the French was instantaneous, and it encouraged them much.

"I need hardly point out how far this invention has progressed since that time, or go over the growing list of men and women who have so courageously blazed the trail for us. There is, of course, still much room for improvement, but with rapidly growing air lines, and ever-increasing air traffic, one feels sure that safer and more consistent flying is on the way which, we trust, will be used always for the building up of closer and better relationships between the nations of the world. And here we must leave this fascinating subject. Good night, boys!"

"Good night, sir, and thank you!"



Harold M. Lambert

When Gray, Fur-Jacketed Buds Crowd the Brownish Green Stems of the Pussy Willow, Spring Is Just Around the Corner

Ships of Great Explorers

By Ray J. Marran

The discovery of America and the around-the-world voyages of Magellan and Drake opened to the counties of Europe—Holland, Spain, Portugal, France, Italy and England—the possibility of their merchants carrying on extensive and profitable trade by water with India, China and the islands known as the East Indies, commonly called in those days the Spice Islands.

Competition for this trade caused the ship builders of this period to design large, seaworthy ships. Because these vessels were used to carry trade goods between Europe and the East Indies, this type of ship was known as an "East Indiaman."

An East Indiaman was constructed with a wide, deep hull, so that the hold could be packed with tons of freight for trade. It was rigged with three masts carrying large square sails, a large high bowsprit arm, and a new type of sail on the stern mast, which in later years became known as the "spanker" sail.

Opening Up Trade

Speed was not essential to the East Indiaman. The vessels made slow voyages; but they accomplished their purpose—that of opening up trade between the nations of the world.

Whittle the hull for a model of an East Indiaman from a block of soft pine ¾ inch thick, 1¾ inches wide by eight inches long. Increase the thickness of the hull by nailing a ¼ inch thick strip of lattice (block H on the sketch) to the hull block, then cut the bow with a blunt point as shown on H and the stern rounded. Use a scroll saw for making these cuts, trim with a pocket knife and smooth with sandpaper.

Cut the bow block A and the stern blocks E and F from pine ¾ inch thick, 1¾ inches wide and to the lengths indicated. Attach these blocks to the top of block H with brads. Note that the pointed bow block A extends slightly over the prow line of the hull block, so the wave breaker may be attached neatly at this point. Cut the wave breaker from pins ¼ inch thick and to the size and shape shown. Glue it to the prow as shown.

Cut the cabin blocks from pine ¼ inch thick to the sizes and shapes sketched for blocks B, C, D and G.

Whittle the lifeboats from pine one-fourth inch square by one inch long. Glue them to pins to represent davits and mount at the sides of the deck as shown.

Stern Lanterns

Five step blocks are needed to represent steps, or ship's ladders. Cut these from triangular pieces of pine and mount to the ends of blocks A, E and F.

Ships of those days carried tall lights, known as stern lanterns. Whittle these tiny parts from pine to the shape illustrated.

The wheel may be represented by glueing a tiny disk of cardboard to a tiny upright and mounted on the top of the stern block F.

Whittle the masts, spars and the bowsprit arm from long, thin pieces of pine, then smooth with sandpaper. Cut the mast tops from pine ¼ inch thick by ½ inch square; bore a hole in the center; slip over the mast, then glue the spars in the positions shown.

Paint all parts before assembling, using dark brown for the hull, light gray for the cabins, red for the steps, lifeboats, lanterns and wheel. Paint the masts and spars yellow, the mast tops brown and the large square portholes black.

Represent the portholes by glueing one-fourth inch squares of cardboard to the sides of the hull block as shown.

Assemble the parts and glue in position when the paint has dried. Rig the masts with thread. Secure the ends of the threads representing rope ladders with narrow strips of cardboard.

(This is the sixth and last of a series of articles of instructions for building ship models which have appeared on this page during the past three months.)

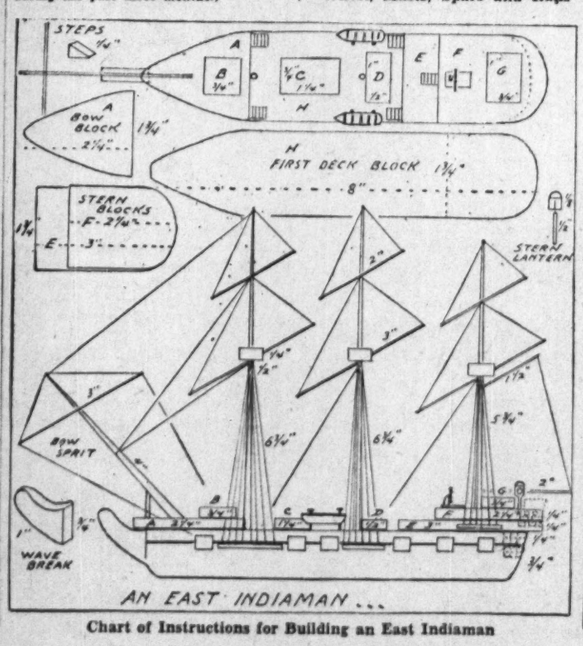
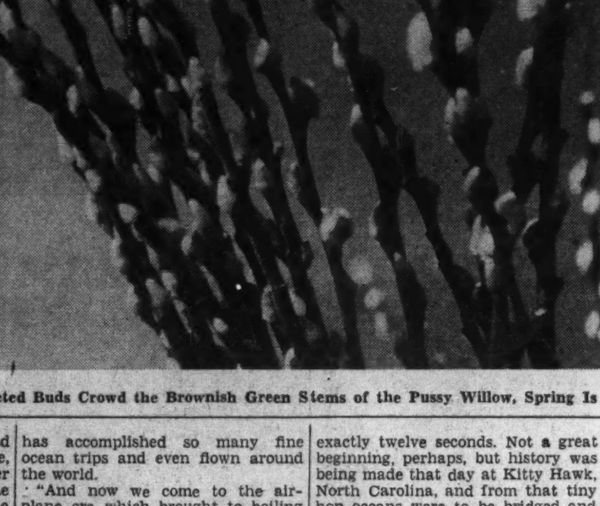
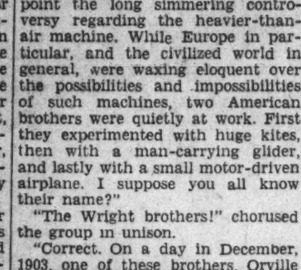


Chart of Instructions for Building an East Indiaman



A Completed Model of an East Indiaman



Parts Necessary to Construct a Model of an East Indiaman: Hull Block; Deck; Bow; Stern and Cabin Blocks; Steps, Life Boats, Wheel, Masts, Spars and Rails

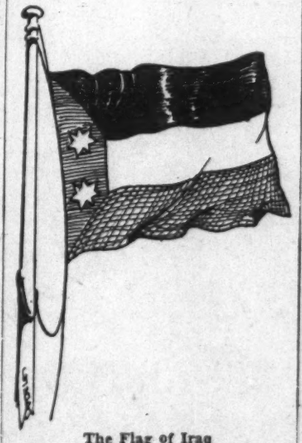
History on a Flagstaff

One of the most interesting of the world's flags is that of the Kingdom of Iraq, which was formed after the World War out of the former Turkish Provinces of Mosul, Baghdad and Basra.

The flag has four colors, and, although by no means certain, it seems probable that the green stands for the Fatemids, the white for the Omeyyads and the black for the Abbasids—the three families of Arabian Caliphs, of whom we read in "The Arabian Nights." The fourth color, red, which is nearest the pole, is for the Royal family, the Hashemites, the two white stars standing for the Arabs and the Kurds. These stars also appear in the Arms of the country, which are full of interest, showing a round picture of the sky and the desert, and on a white range of mountains the familiar pole of an oil well reminding one of the source of Iraq's wealth.

Two rivers are also visible in the Arms—the Tigris and the Euphrates—which are shown meeting to form a single mouth at the top of the Persian Gulf. Supporting this picture is an Arab horse and a Babylonian lion.

The flag and Arms of this Arab mandated kingdom together give a clear picture of the land that has been called the Cradle of Civilization.



The Flag of Iraq

The Crow Moon

(Indian Name for March)

When gusty winds are blowing,
So icy from the range;
When little whirls of snowing
Are looking almost strange;
Then March puts up a showing
And things are trying to change.

The Indians called it Crow Moon;
They look for signs of spring,
When crows begin their nesting
And woods with caw-caw ring.
A crude nest of small branches
Crows say is just the thing;
And in a high bare cottonwood
Their home begins to cling.
Brown spotted eggs, four, five or six
Are lying under mother's wing.

Caw-caw-caw-caw-caw-caw!
The snowdrifts are deep and the wind is still raw.
Haw-haw-haw-haw-haw-haw!
But Warm Sun is helping Ice Winter to thaw.

ELLA WATERBURY GARDNER

Among the New Books

Book Reviews

A Mystery to Solve

"Lots of happenings take place, come a person leaves home," is what Vester Lane, living in the Tennessee mountains, thought when, back from a camping trip, he found his home place had been taken over by a band of men, claiming the property in the name of the Government to be used as a landing field in a new air service. His sister had been prevailed upon to relinquish the family rights.

"Me, I'll not let matters get the best of me," thus does the hero, in "Rogues on Red Hill," by Maristan Chapman, voice his determination to take on a man-sized problem to solve.

From the moment that Vester borrowed a clean blue denim shirt and a new pair of overalls from Dale Gillows' dad's general store so that he could make a presentable applicant of himself for a job with the usurpers, the story of his adventures moves along into high speed of interest.

A Traveler Returns

St. Louis was a scene of great excitement on the day in September, 1806, when Meriwether Lewis and his companions returned from their two-year expedition into the unknown northwestern territory.

Unheralded they came down the river, and when the salute was fired to welcome them, the riverbank was crowded with folk hurrying to greet the travelers, who had almost been given up for lost. No word had been heard from them since the first winter in the Indian village in Dakota. The postrider carrying east the monthly mail had just left St. Louis, but he was overtaken, so that news of their safe return could be sent to President Jefferson in Washington.

This news was comparable to that of recent times when over the radio we got word of Lindbergh's safe arrival in Paris after his lone crossing. In those earlier days, however, weeks passed before Lewis reached Washington and his old home in Virginia. Many of the reports he had to give upon his return—his observations of wild life and his experiences with the Indians—are the records to which Mrs. Seymour has had access in writing her story, "Meriwether Lewis, Trail-Blazer." This account of his adventures makes a thrilling tale of daring.

A Saga of Beavers

Anyone familiar with the aspen groves bordering the mountain streams in Colorado will find that the fascinating account of the life story of Notchtail in "Beaver Pioneers," by Wendell and Lucie Chapman, will recall these haunts. Elusive as these shy and industrious wild creatures are with humans, the authors won their friendship through understanding and great patience. The successful photographs add true notes of beauty and charm to the very complete descriptions of beaver life.

It is spring when the story opens—the time has come for Notchtail to strike out for herself. She must leave the home pond, where in the two years of her life she had learned she could go about in the dark, hardly using her nose or her long whisker feelers at all. She knew well the lodges, the canal, and the runways, and now the urge was upon her to go in search of a home of her own.

The last chapters of Notchtail's biography give much of interest about her kitten, Slaps His turn had come to learn the ways of his parents and carry on the beaver life traditions. Both Blackface and Notchtail met the fate of traps, which unfortunately is the picture of destruction typical of the losing fight that most of America's animals are making. May such books as this one make us sensible in stopping these thoughtless practices.

Unsung Heroes

"In every walk of life, history has its heroes—the men who came and saw and conquered where others failed—and also those whose greater services oftimes were overlooked or forgotten. Many heroes had good press agents in the form of poets in after years; others, equally daring and often joint owners of the credits, were overlooked."

This passage by Charles Spencer Hart, in "General Washington's Son of Israel, and Other Forgotten Heroes of History," explains the choices made by him in his stirring collection of brief biographies of 12 men who played important parts in history but whose deeds have passed unnoticed.

The opening story gives the title to the collection and dramatically reveals the patriotism of Haym Salomon, the generous Jewish broker of Philadelphia whose wealth supported the leaders of the Revolution both during the war and afterwards. He gave his fortune to the cause of liberty, and in 1785 was bankrupt.

Among others whose deeds of perseverance, resourcefulness and heroism are illumined in these historical sketches are: William Dawes, the real Revolutionary hero who got through with the message to Concord; Sam Davis, a Southern scout who chose the fate of a spy rather than betray his leader into the hands of the enemy; Little Johnny Fitch, the unrecognized genius who was the real inventor of the steamboat; Jean Ribaut, the first white settler in America.

All About Farms

The activities and problems of everyday living on an American farm are presented with vitality and commonsense in a new "Handbook of Farming for Boys and Girls," by R. A. Power and Vincent Earle Kivlin. Beside giving accurate information about all farm crops in the western United States—potatoes, corn, the small grains, alfalfa, and hay—it is a beginner's guide in the care of livestock—poultry, horses, swine, sheep, and cattle.

In fact, no part of the cycle of farm interests is omitted, for pests, conservation, soil erosion, and matters of farm management are all explained in an easy and clear fashion. The textbook format is pleasantly relieved by actual photographs of farm life and imaginative illustrations done by Emma L. Brock.

For boys and girls living on farms it would seem of particular value as a handbook, but for city dwellers, too, it is definitely a worth-while informational book.

MARY A. WHITNEY

Rogues on Red Hill, by Maristan Chapman. New York: Appleton-Century Co. $2.

Meriwether Lewis, Trail-Blazer, by Flora Warren Seymour. New York: Appeton-Century Co. $2.

Beaver Pioneers, by Wendell and Lucie Chapman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

General Washington's Son of Israel, and Other Forgotten Heroes of History, by Charles Spencer Hart. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.

Handbook of Farming for Boys and Girls, by R. A. Power and Vincent Earle Kivlin. Milwaukee: E. M. Hale & Co. $2.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

ADVENTURE ISLAND — A BOYS' WORLD — Where Boys Are Boys — CHARLES A. KINNEY — WINNETKA, ILL.

TAM-A-RACK — "The Seashore Camp for Boys" — ORRS ISLAND, MAINE—In lovely Casco Bay. Sailing, Deep-sea fishing, Power boating, Horsemanship, Aquaplaning, Mature counsellors. Careful supervision, Excellent food. Log cabins. 14 miles from Brunswick, Maine. T-LEDGE — Separate camp for sisters. Booklets. Mrs. N. B. Knorr, Box B547, Orrs Island, Maine.

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The Home Forum

An Ancient Ceremony To Watch

REACH is a tiny village on the edge of the Fens between Cambridge and Ely. It owes its name to the fact that an important "reach," or waterway, once existed there, where even sea-going vessels loaded and unloaded at its small quay. Now, in place of this waterway, there are only green fields to be seen, the result of the extensive draining of the Fen Country.

In medieval times, the annual Fair at Reach was a great occasion to be opened with much pomp and ceremony by the Mayor of Cambridge and his attendants. This custom also ordained that five pounds' worth of newly-minted half-pennies should be scattered on the roadway throughout the village, for the benefit of all who liked to scramble for them. The Fair has greatly diminished in importance, but the ancient ceremony is still observed each year.

* * *

VISITING THE VILLAGE one bright May morning, we found signs of unwonted activity. To begin with, a round-about, a row of swing-boats, and several stalls had taken possession of half the green. Children were rushing excitedly around, but taking care not to stray too far from the road-way; grown-ups were gathering by twos and threes from different houses and lanes, clustering in knots in the center of the village. Upon enquiring the reason for this stir, we discovered that this very day the Mayor was to read his ancient proclamation and distribute coin throughout the length of Reach, as in the days of good King John. The ceremony was not due to begin for ten minutes, so we had leisure to look about.

Reach itself seemed to consist merely of two rows of cottages, facing one another across a distance of about a hundred yards and divided by the green on which we (and the Fair) were parked. Its local industry was peat-cutting, but of this there was no sign, all the peats, or "turfs," as they are called in the district, being cut and stacked in the adjacent Fenland.

* * *

THE LITTLE SUNLIT street made a pretty setting for the gaudy Fair and the gay-colored garments of the women and children. The buzz of excitement began to grow in intensity, and from the Cambridge direction a fleet of cars came into view. There was a glimpse of scarlet and black, and the gleam of a golden bauble—the mace!—so we knew that the Mayor had arrived. The crowd thronged in his direction and presently a procession crossed the green, headed by a dignitary in a scarlet coat, gilt-trimmed, and wearing a tall silk hat. He was followed by a second dignitary, similarly attired, and carrying the massive gilt mace.

Then came the Mayor himself, in a fur-trimmed, scarlet robe and cocked hat, and after him his clerk in a little gray wig and black gown; and after them again, a goodly crowd of aldermen; and then all the on-lookers themselves. The procession halted in the center of the village; the herald cried "Oyez! oyez! oyez!" The clerk read out the proclamation, enjoining and exhorting all whom it might concern that they keep the King's peace during the forthcoming festivities; and the Mayor declared the Fair open.

* * *

THERE WAS A glitter of coins flashing through the sunshine and a laughing scramble on the part of the crowd, as the procession formed and moved on again for the proclamation to be read a second time on the site of the ancient quay, once such an important feature of the village, and of great value to Cambridge as a link with distant markets. Between the little old houses the gay company followed till the road ended in open fenland; and there, by the still brown waters of the creek, among green grasses that now covered the site of a once busy port, the ceremony was gone through anew. Again the golden shower of coin flashed in the air to sounds of cheers and laughter.

So an ancient rite was fulfilled for another year, and the shining half-pennies left in our possession made bright mementos of a quaint and delightful spectacle.

E. F.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE REGENTS, BY WERNER VAN DE VALCKERT: *In the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam*

FOREIGN visitors to Dutch museums always show great interest in the large paintings that portray a group of men or women. Their subjects are usually people who have been painted in their capacity as guardians of some charitable institution. These works have seldom been sent abroad, owing to the fact that the paintings were not made for private persons, but for the committee room in which the sitters met.

Portrait-compositions of this sort are exceedingly interesting. Besides the portraits and composition of the figures, it is often possible to get an idea of how these institutions worked, especially when the sitters were shown serving out bread or dispensing alms to the poor. The guardians were always well-to-do citizens, usually merchants and their wives, who labored on behalf of the poor. A few centuries earlier, these people would have been portrayed on the wings of an altar-piece which they had presented to the church.

This type of picture is essentially Dutch. Family portraits are certainly to be met in other countries, also compositions showing historical groups of people; but they are never rendered in the same way as in the Dutch works of this *genre*.

Amsterdam, largest city of Holland, where the wealthiest merchants lived, provided a fertile field of activity for artists. The commissions to paint portraits, militia-pieces and boards of guardians were numerous; but it was not the custom for the women-governors to have their portraits painted together. Yet the Rijksmuseum, at Amsterdam, has an excellent corporation-piece of this kind. It was painted by Werner van de Valckert in 1624, and represents the guardians of a hospital, making up their books.

Three of the women wear elegant attire, their sleeves set off with beautiful lace and daintily pleated ruffs round their necks. They are seated at a table, covered with a green cloth. A ledger lies open before one of them and on the table are money-bags and coins. Two rolls of cloth, one red and the other white, have been placed before them for their inspection, while the matron is seen submitting a skein of wool. This fourth woman is obviously of humbler station, because she has no lace on her sleeves and her cap and ruff are not so fine as those of the other women. Also her face is redder and more weather-beaten than those of the women at the table.

The picture of these business-like, intelligent merchants' wives gives an exceedingly clear impression of their period.

"The rhythm of Spirit"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE Easter morning a lover of poetry listened to the chiming of church bells, and the rhythmic flow of tones and overtones upon the balmy air of springtime with its renewal of bud and grass. As she meditated upon the unbroken rhythm of spiritual existence which Jesus' resurrection and ascension exemplified, this passage from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, came to her thought (p. 510): "To discern the rhythm of Spirit and to be holy, thought must be purely spiritual." How purely spiritual was the thought of Christ Jesus, enabling him to discern the continuity of spiritual being, even though material sense declared that he was dead and buried!

Dictionary definitions of "rhythm" include the following: "The regular recurrence of like features in a composition;" "Measured and balanced movement, wherever found, as in poetry, music, and dancing." Rhythm makes its appeal to all. Even a very small child enjoys having poetry read to him, or a song sung, even before he can understand the import of the words. Is not this because rhythm is native to true being? Beethoven, who was deaf, was very fond of nature, and was conscious of the various rhythms in nature. He is said to have remarked that every tree seemed to be saying, "Holy! Holy! Holy!" Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 213): "Mental melodies and strains of sweetest music supersede conscious sound. Music is the rhythm of head and heart."

There are rhythms in poetry, music, and dancing; rhythmic lines in pictures and sculpture; rhythms in industry; rhythms of nature in stream flow, tides, and whistling winds; in galloping hoofs and wing-beats. All these faintly typify "the rhythm of Spirit," the continual impulsion of creative Mind, expressed in its creation—spiritual man and the universe.

Christ Jesus was so conscious of the harmony of the spiritual universe that he could speak to the storm from a wind-tossed boat, and still the tempest with his command (Mark 4:39), "Peace, be still." He knew that peace is a fact of true being, and demanded that the seeming material turmoil stirred up by mortal beliefs "be still." Throughout his ministry he never lost sight of "the rhythm of Spirit," and by his resurrection proved the continuity of Life and harmony, to be uninterrupted and eternal. Each one who gives the soft answer that turneth away wrath keeps his thought in "the rhythm of Spirit," above the storm of mortal wrestlings, and has part in the proof that good is the victor over evil.

What is to be done when one's sense of harmony seems to be broken by dissension, disease, accident, or lack? Christian Science offers each seeker an unfailing remedy in obeying the divine law which maintains man's harmony. Mrs. Eddy, reasoning from the spiritual facts revealed in the Bible, grew to understand and demonstrate the truth, and proved that the woes of material sense are illusions which are dissolved by the spiritual understanding of God and man. She discovered that when one looks away from the testimony of the five senses, refuting every jarring, discordant belief, and listens for the reassuring revelation of uninterrupted harmony which God expresses in man and the universe, this receptive attitude enables the seeker to conform to "the rhythm of Spirit." Assurance then begins to displace paralyzing fear; courage to spring forth unhalted by discouragement; contentment to move in smooth-flowing beauty, uninterrupted by envy, impatience, and discontent, and love to express rhythmic action, unimpeded by selfishness and hate. Thus, as one hears the voice of infinite Mind, one is enabled to take the steps leading to harmony.

As music combines tones according to the laws of melody, harmony, and rhythm, which are unbroken, no matter how many mistakes the pupil may make, so God, the divine Principle of all existence, holds all His ideas in the eternal law of Spirit, wherein is no interference or interruption. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (pp. 82, 83) Mrs. Eddy says, "Immortal Mind is God, immortal good; in whom the Scripture saith 'we live, and move, and have our being'"; and she explains that Mind "is the divine intelligence, or Principle, of all real being; holding man forever in the rhythmic round of unfolding bliss, as a living witness to and perpetual idea of inexhaustible good."

It is this assurance of man's uninterrupted harmony which Jesus' victory over death brings to humanity. May these words from a well-known hymn sound in the hearts of all true worshippers:

"O voice of God, forever near,
In low, sweet accents whispering peace,
Make us Thy harmonies to hear
Whose heavenly echoes never cease."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

"Åndens rytme"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

EN påskemorgen lyttet en kvinne som var glad i poesi, til kirkeklokkenes kimen og det rytmiske fall av toner og overtoner som strømmet ut mot henne gjennem den vidunderlige vårluft, hvis friske aroma bar bud om fornyelse av knopper og gress. Som hun grundet over den åndelige tilværelses ubrutte rytme som Jesu opstandelse og himmelfart anskueliggjorde, kom hun til å tenke på dette sted fra *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* av Mary Baker Eddy (s. 510): "For å kunne opfatte Åndens rytme og være hellig må tanken være rent åndelig." Hvor rent åndelig var ikke Kristi Jesu tanke, som satte ham i stand til å opfatte den åndelige tilværelses vedvarenhet, selv om de materielle sanser erklærte at han var død og begravet!

Blandt de definisjoner som forskjellige ordbøker gir av ordet "rytme", finner vi følgende: "Den regelmessige tilbakevenden av karakteristiske trekk i en komposisjon"; "Avmålt og likevektig bevegelse, hvor den enn måtte forekomme, som for eksempel i poesi, musikk og dans." Rytme tiltaler alle. Selv et meget lite barn liker at man sier frem vers eller synger en sang for det, endog før det kan forstå betydningen av ordene. Er ikke grunnen den at rytme er noget som hører med til den sanne tilværelse? Beethoven som var døv, var meget glad i naturen og var sig de forskjellige rytmer i naturen bevisst. Han skal ha gjort den bemerkning at hvert tre syntes å si: "Hellig! Hellig! Hellig!" Mrs. Eddy sier (samme bok, s. 213): "Den herligste musikks mentale melodier og toner overtreffer det som kommer til bevisst uttrykk i lyd. Musikk er hodets og hjertets rytme."

Der er rytmer i poesi, musikk og dans, rytmiske linjer i billeder og skulptur, rytmer i industrien, rytmer i naturen, i elvenes løp, i tidevannet, i susende vinder, i galopperende hover, i vingeslag. Alle disse gir et svakt billede av "Åndens rytme", det skapende Sinns stadige tilskyndelse, uttrykt i dets skapelse—det åndelige menneske og universet.

Kristus Jesus var sig det åndelige universets harmoni så bevisst at han kunde tale til stormen fra en gyngende båt og stille stormen med sin befaling (Markus 4:39): "Fred, vær stille" [efter eng. bibelovers.]. Han visste at fred er en kjensgjerning i den sanne tilværelse, og bød at den tilsynelatende dødelige uro som dødelige antageliser hadde fremkalt, skulde "være stille". Under sitt virke tapte han aldri "Åndens rytme" av syne, og ved sin opstandelse beviste han at Livets og harmoniens vedvarenhet er ubrutt og evig. Hvert menneske som gir det milde svar som stiller harme, holder sin tanke i "Åndens rytme", hevet over dødelige brytningers storm, og gjør sitt til å bevise at det gode seirer over det onde.

Hvad kan vi gjøre når vår følelse av harmoni synes å bli brutt av uenighet, sykdom, ulykkestilfelle eller nød? Kristen Videnskap tilbyr alle søkende et ufeilbart botemiddel, lydighet mot den guddommelige lov som opretholder menneskets harmoni. Mrs. Eddy, som trakk sine slutninger ut fra de åndelige kjensgjerninger som er åpenbaret i Bibelen, nådde frem til forståelse og demonstrasjon av sannheten, og beviste at de materielle sansers lidelser er illusjoner som oppløses gjennem den åndelige forståelse av Gud og mennesket. Hun opdaget at den søkende som ser bort fra de fem sansers vidnesbyrd og avviser enhver skurrende, disharmonisk antagelse, og lytter efter den beroligende åpenbarelse av ubrutt harmoni som Gud lar komme til uttrykk i mennesket og universet, gjennem denne mottagelige innstilling settes i stand til å leve i overensstemmelse med "Åndens rytme". Forvissning begynner da å tre istedenfor lammende frykt; mot kommer til syne uhemmet av motløshet; tilfredshet gir sig til kjenne i en optreden preget av ro og skjønnhet uforstyrret av misunnelse, utålmodighet og misfornøielse, og kjærlighet gir sig uttrykk i rytmisk virksomhet uhindret av selviskhet og hat. Efter som vi hører det uendelige Sinns røst, vil vi kunne ta de skritt som leder til harmoni.

Likesom musikken setter sammen toner i overensstemmelse med lovene for melodi, harmoni og rytme, som ikke brytes, hvor mange feil en musikkelev enn kan gjøre, således holder Gud, all tilværelses guddommelige Prinsipp, alle Sine idéer i Åndens evige lov, i hvilken det ikke forekommer nogen forstyrrelse eller avbrytelse. I *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 82 og 83) sier Mrs. Eddy: "Det udødelige Sinn er Gud, det udødelige gode, i hvem vi, i Skriftens ord, 'lever og rører oss og er til';" og hun forklarer at Sinn "er all virkelig tilværelses guddommelige intelligens eller Prinsipp, som i all evighet holder mennesket i en stadig fornyet lykksalighets rytmiske kretsløp, som det uuttømmelige godes levende vidne og evige idé."

Det er denne forvissning om menneskets uavbrutte harmoni som Jesu seier over døden bringer menneskeheten. Måtte disse ord fra en velkjent amerikansk salme lyde i alle sanne tilbederes hjerte:

"O du Guds stemme, alltid nær,
Som mildt og sakte hvisker fred.
Oplat vårt øre for dens sang,
Hvis ekko evig lyde skal."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

To a Little Glass Fawn

LITTLE fawn,
your mother longed for you
when the wind blew
over the snows;
and she, listening, stooped to drink.
Later,
when the stream froze
and held within itself
a hidden light,
she paused and wondered.
Her wide eyes grew bright,
like brown leaves wet with rain,
and there arose in her mild heart
wild hope that flung to forgetfulness
cold—
ice—
snows—
leaving the light only,
most beautiful;
near now, as petals are
to the heart of a rose.

HELEN QUITZOW

Shreen Water

FROM Whitesheet Hill, by Stourton Tower,
Shreen Water in her shallow bed
Winds down to wed the weedy Stour,
Babbling of her green watershed.

Through sleeping Mere her pools are poured
By candle-light and kindling pane,
Crossing the dim forsaken ford,
Sedge-warbling down the leafy lane.

The old stone mill, the wattled farms,
The lonely watching woods are hers;
She folds the dark fields in her arms,
Her lovely lap is full of stars.

The hills have suckled her, but here
She runs by Blackmore's shadowy trees,
Still sparkling from the stars, still clear
From blue delectable distances.

ADRIAN DE FRISTON

Katharine of Arragon Arrives in London

AT a time when joy and prosperity were swelling in a flood-tide for her native Spain, Katharine of Arragon first saw the light; for her renowned parents, King Ferdinand of Arragon and Donna Isabel, Queen of Castile, had made every city possessed by the Moors bow beneath their victorious arms, with the exception of Granada and Malaga, which alone bore the yoke of the infidel. . . .

The early infancy of Katharine of Arragon was passed amidst the storms of battle and siege, for Queen Isabel of Castile herself, with her young family, lodged in the magnificent camp with which her armies for years beleaguered Granada. Nor was this residence unattended with danger; once in particular, in a desperate sally of the besieged Moors, the queen's pavilion was set on fire, and the young infantas rescued with great difficulty from the flames. The little Katharine accompanied her parents in their grand entry, when the seat of Moorish empire succumbed to their arms, and from that moment Granada was her home. She was then four years old, and thus early the education of the young Katharine commenced. The first objects which greeted her awakening intellect were the wonders of the Alhambra and the exquisite bowers of the Generaliffe; for in those royal seats of the Moorish dynasty Katharine of Arragon was reared. Queen Isabel, herself the most learned princess in Europe, devoted every moment she could spare from the business of government to the personal instruction of her four daughters, who were besides provided with tutors of great literary attainments. Katharine was able to read and write Latin in her childhood, and she was through life desirous of improvement in that language. She chiefly employed her knowledge of Latin in the diligent perusal of the Scriptures, a fact which Erasmus affirms, adding, "that she was imbued with learning by the care of her illustrious mother, from her infant years."

It was from Granada, the bright home of her childhood, that Katharine of Arragon derived her device of the pomegranate, so well known to the readers of the Tudor chroniclers. That fruit was at once the production of the beautiful province with which its name is connected, and the armorial bearings of the conquered Moorish kings. How oft must Katharine have remembered the glorious Alhambra, with its shades of pomegranate and myrtle, when . . . under the gray skies of the island to which she was transferred! Her betrothment to the eldest son of Elizabeth of York and Henry VII took place in the year 1497, as mentioned in the formal state-letter written in the name of the English queen to Queen Isabel of Castile. . . .

Arthur prince of Wales, with a grand retinue, on the 9th of November came through Fleet Street to the Wardrobe Palace at Blackfriars, where he took up his abode till the day of his nuptials. Three days afterwards the infanta came in procession, with many lords and ladies, from Lambeth to Southwark, and entered the city by London bridge. She rode on a large mule, after the manner of Spain; the duke of York rode on her right and the legate of Rome on her left hand. She wore on her head a broad round hat, the shape of a cardinal's hat, tied with a lace of gold, which kept it on her head; she had a coif of carnation color under this hat, and her hair streamed over her shoulders, "which is a rich auburn," adds the herald. . . . The saddle on which the Princess Katharine rode is described as being like a small arm-chair, with staves crossing, richly ornamented. Four Spanish ladies followed, riding on mules; they wore the same broad hats as their mistress. An English lady, dressed in cloth of gold and riding on a palfrey, was appointed to lead the mule of each Spanish damsel; but as these ladies did not sit on the same side in riding as the fair English equestrians, each pair seemed to ride back to back, as if they had quarreled, according to the observation of the herald, who records the circumstance with evident tribulation. . . .

Upon Thursday the bride, accompanied by the royal family, came in barges to Westminster. The large space before Westminster hall was gravelled and smoothed, and a tilt set up the whole length from the watergate to the gate that opens into King street, leading to the Sanctuary. On the south side was a stage hung with cloth of gold, and furnished with cushions of the same; on the right side entered the king and his lords; on the left the queen, the bride, and their ladies. "And round the whole area were stages built for the honest common people, which at their cost were hired by them in such numbers that nothing but visages presented themselves to the eye, without any appearance of bodies!" —AGNES STRICKLAND, in "Lives of the Queens of England."

Swan

THE swan at rest
Upon the quiet surface of the pool,
Preens her breast
Above the mirror; her thin feet are cool
In submerged grasses.
Gracefully she turns,—the water-lines grow white
Where she passes,
Widening to ripples bathed in light.

PRESCOTT HOARD

Wild Rhododendron

IN THE evergreen forests of the Olympic Peninsula (Washington), the wild rhododendron grows tall; the flowers, in all their exquisite beauty, often appear above the lower branches of the trees.

One May day we went on what was called a rhododendron drive, following the usual ferries and highways, and at last a road through the forest where we saw a few straggling rhododendrons. How disappointing! When we stopped for our picnic lunch, I asked permission to spend the time walking alone in the woods. "At your own risk," they said, "and we'll give you a few minutes more than an hour."

So I went into the woods alone, walking until I seemed to be in the heart of the virgin forest, marking a trail behind me which would lead me back to my friends; but I saw no rhododendrons. Undiscouraged, I kept on, enjoying the quiet that reigned. Presently I caught sight of what seemed to be a slight movement of light and color, as if some airy sprite smiled and beckoned. I stood still—watching, waiting—until I saw one of the large flowers peeping over an evergreen bough. Others appeared, and suddenly the forest was bright and joyous with rhododendron flowers. It was as though they had been hiding behind the trees and huckleberry bushes watching me, until they were convinced of my friendliness and appreciation.

Sunlight filtered through the tree tops to the ground, with its covering of salal, Oregon grape, and maidenhair fern; and up from the forest floor the rhododendrons lifted their pink and rose-purple flowers.

My friends were about to send out a search-ing party for me when I returned to them, bedraggled but happy.

P. Y.

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 14-15 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1937

Teacher Oath Fight Resumed In State Senate

Surprise Vote for Repeal on First Reading Stirs Both Sides to Action

Stands 21 to 19

Issue May Yet Reach the Governor, Who Indicates Desire to Avoid It

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Teachers oath repeal legislation faced another vote in the Massachusetts Senate today as proponent and opponent lobbyists were busy attempting to influence some senators to shift their stand and urging others to hold fast to their present position.

Yesterday repealists scored an unexpected victory when the Senate voted 21 to 19 to order the repeal bill to a third reading. Previous to the roll call, it was anticipated that the vote would be 20 to 20, thus killing the repeal proposal.

The crux of the entire situation was the shift of Senator Edward H. Nutting, Leominster Republican, from a position favoring the law to a "yes" vote for repeal. Senator Nutting, who recently regained his seat in the Senate when the Republican majority unseated George W. Stanton, Fitchburg Democrat, succumbed to the pressure of the group which seated him. The same group favored the oath law repeal.

Nutting Key Man

Thus Senator Nutting was the key man yesterday, despite Senator Joseph A. Langone's last-minute vote which made it appear that the East Boston Senator was the deciding factor.

Senator Langone's action came when the vote stood at 20 t 19. Had he voted to favor retention of the oath law, a 20-to-20 tie would have resulted and the repeal bill would have been killed. However, it previously was known the East Boston Senator would favor repeal for the distinct purpose of forcing Gov. Charles F. Hurley to take a stand on the proposal. Senator Langone is politically opposed to the Governor.

Governor Hurley, if the repeal bill reaches him, will be in an unenviable position, subject to tremendous pressure from both sides. It is expected he will veto the bill, but it is also felt he would rather avoid the issue if possible. The charge has been made that his assistant secretary, Francis M. McKeown, former State Senator, has been active in the House and Senate seeking to force defeat of the repeal bill. In the Senate the charge is that Mr. McKeown, rather than appear openly, has enlisted the services of a Democratic senator.

Several Stages

Before the repeal bill can be sent to the Governor for his approval or disapproval it must be engrossed in the Senate and enacted in both branches of the Legislature. The course is expected to be stormy, but inasmuch as every member of the House and Senate, except Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, has been recorded, any shifts in position now will be quickly noted by either side. Absentees will be closely checked as well, for a favorite way to kill a bill is to influence legislators to be absent during a roll call.

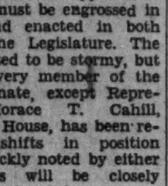
The course of the repeal bill through the Legislature thus far has presented the paradoxical situation of the so-called liberals of the Legislature, the Democrats, mostly favoring retention of the oath law, while conservative Republicans have constituted the major support for the repeal bill, designed to provide greater liberalism in teaching.

The Senate vote yesterday showed several Republicans had shifted their position on the oath law from other years. Those favoring the oath in other years but voting for repeal this year were Senators Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate; Joseph R. Cotton, Republican floor leader; Sybil H. Holmes, first woman member of the Senate, and Senator Nutting. Senator Langone was the only Democrat to make the reverse shift.

Edgar M. Mills

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Snow or rain and slightly colder tonight, followed by clearing; Friday generally fair; slightly colder; lowest temperature tonight in the middle or upper 20's; moderate to fresh easterly, backing to north and northwest winds.

Maine: Snow tonight, probably clearing Friday morning; slightly colder in southwest portion tonight; continued cold Friday.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow and colder tonight; Friday generally fair, continued cold.

Massachusetts: Snow and colder in west and north and snow and colder in southeast portion tonight; Friday generally fair and somewhat colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow and colder tonight; Friday generally fair and somewhat colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong northeast backing to north or northwest winds, and overcast weather with snow or rain tonight, clearing Friday morning.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	30	Minneapolis	10	10
Bermuda	66	66	New Orleans	64	
Chicago	24	22	New York	38	
Denver	14	14	Norfolk	62	
Helena	18	18	Philadelphia	38	38
Jacksonville	70	64	St. Louis	20	
Kansas City	28	26	San Francisco	46	
Los Angeles	46	46	Washington	54	
Miami	78	76			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., March 25.
B—Minimum, March 24.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 10:27 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Friday, 10:48 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:31 p. m.

Committee Unanimous For Proportional Plan

Boston News Today

Committee Favors Proportional Plan

Without a single dissenting voice among the 15 members, the Legislative Committee on Cities this afternoon voted favorably on Representative Christian A. Herter's bill to allow cities and towns to elect members of city councils and boards of selectmen under the proportional representation plan.

The bill will come up for debate in the House Tuesday.

Last year a similar bill was reported favorably by the committee but was killed in the Legislature. Representative Herter, Republican whip, undoubtedly will lead the fight for its passage as in the past three years, confident that the inclusion of the so-called "P. R. Plan" in the new New York City charter will have a bearing on the local issue.

The bill is permissive. Under the plan a city is not divided into districts. A citizen votes for all candidates, marking his ballot 1, 2, 3, etc., instead of by a single X. If a voter's first choice is defeated his second choice will be counted. If the second loses the third will be counted.

By this system no candidate will receive more votes than is necessary to be elected, and all candidates will receive a fairer distribution of votes. All groups of any size in a city will be assured of representation in the city government. The plan is recommended as distinctly a "home-rule" system of government.

Car Insurance Repeal Defeated

Compulsory automobile insurance will continue in Massachusetts for at least another year, as the result of the House of Representatives 50 to 13 vote yesterday, accepting an adverse committee report on the annual bill to repeal the law.

During the debate, Representative Charles W. Hedges of Quincy declared the people should be given an opportunity to vote on the repeal question at the 1938 state election. However, the proposal was not adopted.

During the House session yesterday an adverse report was returned on a proposal to investigate violations of free speech and interference with the right of labor to organize and bargain collectively.

Easter Lily Bulbs Arrive in Boston

The Canadian National Steamships' Lady Somers brought a large shipment of Easter lily bulbs, as well as a quantity of the cut flowers in sealed cartons, from Bermuda's famous lily gardens, said to be the largest in the world, when she docked at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, this morning.

The ship brought 95 passengers from Bermuda, Jamaica and the Bahamas, Seventy-nine of them disembarked here and the rest are continuing to Halifax.

Dr. Mackey Slain With Three Others

Dr. Charles E. Mackey, member of the Boston school committee, was slain this afternoon in a shooting affray in South Boston in which his brother, Jeremiah, a special police officer, his chauffeur, Paul Costa, and his housekeeper, Alice Costa, were killed.

The Boston police reported that Jeremiah did the shooting near the Mackey home at 520 E. Broadway, while temporarily deranged.

Dr. Mackey has been the subject of controversy in the school committee on several occasions. A move to oust him from the committee, after he had been convicted of drunken driving last August, failed when the committee discovered it lacked power to remive one of its own members.

Open Winter Saves $300,000 for State

In many parts of the State icy conditions made the past winter one of the worst in the history of the Public Works Department, according to State Commissioner W. F. Callahan of the department, yet a saving of nearly $300,000 was effected over last year's figures for keeping the highways safely open.

From December 1, 1936, up to March 12, 1937, a total of $344,147 was spent on plowing, sanding, erection of snow fences, clearance of drains and purchase of chemicals. The cost of similar work during the same period a year ago was $638,881, the commissioner stated.

"Despite the fact that some of our roads, especially in the western sections of the State, had to be sanded as many as three or four times a day," he reported, "the Public Works Department was able to save nearly $300,000. It was mainly due to this work that automobile accidents caused by skidding have been kept to a minimum during the past four months."

Get-Rich-Quick Inquiry Continues

Continuing the preparation of its case for presentation to the grand jury, the Attorney General's office today assigned Lieut. Frank Hale of the State Police, attached to the Attorney General's staff, to investigate investors outside of Boston who put money into the Bainton Associates or other financial schemes sponsored by John Neville (John Bruce Heath), on alleged promises of profits of 6 to 25 per cent a month. Neville is now being held in $20,000 bail on a larceny charge.

Some time during the day, the Attorney General's office announced, Attorney Arthur V. Sullivan and Capt. John A. Dorsey of the State Police will interview Miss Cecelia M. Bainton of 100 Beacon street, one of the trustees of the Bainton Associates, who lent her name to the enterprise which was based on "participating partnerships" in which Neville was authorized to invest funds entrusted to him.

Librarians Protest $10 Pay While Janitors Receive $35

If a janitor earns $35 a week and a carpenter $42, employees of the Boston Public Library feel that a college graduate, with several years of library training is worth more than $10 or $12 a week.

In fact, without abandoning their conservative attitude, they have formed the Boston Library Club, which has enrolled nearly half the employees in the central department and 32 branches. Members have agreed that $20 a week should be the minimum salary for any position in the library system. Members of the club, open to all workers except head librarians of the branches, have joined in a plea for fair treatment.

Morale at Low Ebb

Proposals which the club presented last week to the board of trustees were accompanied by a statement that "the morale of employees is at low ebb. Outstanding factors of contribution to this situation are lack of a systematic schedule of promotion within the service, with the consequent insecurity of the future economic status of the individual. This lowered morale is detrimental to the service due the citizens of Boston."

The club advocated adopting in substance the merit system now in operation in schools, embodying minimum and maximum salary stipulations, automatic annual salary increment to maximum salary, statement of the duties of each position, statement of qualifications for each position, classification of personnel by a system of point rating, prompt filling of vacated positions, competitive examinations for advancement to higher salaried positions and publication of relative standings of candidates for appointment and promotion, as determined by competitive examination.

Complaints Listed

To illustrate the need for a classification system, officers of the club point out that appointment of new workers is haphazard, that when the head of a department leaves, the position often remains nominally unoccupied, an assistant being required to shoulder the work.

Probationary or part-time workers appear to be one means of economizing, a ruse which would be eliminated by classification. In one branch, it is reported, a position paying $25 a week was vacated and a "part-time" worker taken on—a college graduate who received 25 cents an hour, or, on the part-time schedule of 30 hours, $7.50 a week. The full week is about 39 hours. Pages in branches, it is noted, are paid 25 cents an hour while those

(Continued on Page 10, Column 2)

Broiled Fresh Mackerel Are on the Way

Underwood — Part of Gloucester Mackerel Fleet Ready for Spring Fisheries

Biennial Session Issue Seems Hung Upon Technicality

The possibility that the Massachusetts Legislature may attempt to dodge the biennial sessions issue this year loomed today as the result of a discovered loophole in the law regarding legislative action on constitutional amendments submitted through initiative petition.

Such constitutional amendments, to become law, must be favored by one-fourth of the membership of two successive legislatures and be approved by a majority of the people on a following referendum.

Last year the biennial sessions proposed amendment received a majority vote from the House and Senate in joint session.

The loophole concerns the procedure for calling a joint session of the Legislature to discuss and act upon the proposal this year.

The procedure for the first year joint session is definitely outlined, but nothing is written in the law regarding the calling of such a session in the second year.

No Precedent

Inasmuch as the proposed biennial sessions amendment is the first to come before the Legislature through initiative petition since the 1919 constitutional amendment was adopted to allow initiative petition action, legislative leaders have no precedent on which to base their action.

The biennial sessions proposal is now in the files of the Senate clerk, Irving F. Hayden. How to get it out of the files and before a joint session is the problem before those favoring biennials.

Practically all legislative leaders are agreed that an order may be filed by a Senator or Representative calling for a joint convention of the Legislature to consider biennial sessions. But a majority of either branch could prevent the passage of such an order. Some legislative leaders believe the opposition to biennials could muster sufficient votes to block passage of such an order and thus avoid a direct vote on the biennial sessions issue in joint convention.

However, no such order has yet been filed although a move is under way to have one presented within a short time.

Governor May Act

Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate, and Representative Horace T. Cahill, Speaker of the House, contend should the Legislature refuse to pass a joint convention

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

The Mack'rel Are Runnin' And N. E. Rallies to the Call

"Mackerel are runnin'!"

And the news is spreading like magic through every village and hamlet along the New England coast.

Fisherfolk are excited. To them it is the starting gun of the annual mackerel marathon of the New England fleet to southern waters, a classic event made famous years ago by Capt. Sol Jacobs and Capt. Eben Lewis, who shared blue ribbons in the annual race to land the first fare of the season.

Mere mention of the magic words sets willing hands to work, fitting out boats for mackerel seining just as it has done for half a century and more.

But times have changed and the activity today—as intense in its push to get off for southern waters as it ever was—lacks the color and romance of a past era when auxiliary power on fishing craft was unknown.

In those days, extra topmasts were raised, areas of canvas were augmented by topsails, flying jibs and stay sails, and thrilling races across blue water to reach the market were part of daily routine that tilted leeward scuppers under water and threw spindrift mast high.

New Methods, Old Goal

Today, stubby-masted Diesel-engined craft using the purse seine instead of old-style mackerel hooks, search out the schools of the silvery-blue seafood delicacy. But the rivalry to come in first stands as strong as ever.

In local estimation, the winner scores a triumph bordering on that of a conquering hero—for the first "fare" is always gobbled up at peak prices for hotels and epicureans. And top prices for fishermen spell larger shares for each man in the crew.

So big drag-nets, dories, tubs of hand-line trawls and other gear that go with winter groundfishing, are being taken off many a stanch craft today, and huge purse seines, long, narrow seine boats and other equipment for mackerel fishing are going aboard. The fleet is fitting out for the 1937 mackerel fisheries.

In all, a fleet of some 50 sail are to engage in this branch of the commercial fisheries this season, mostly seiners. Many years ago there were more than 400 sail put out from a dozen a more New England ports—Eastport, Portland, Newburyport, Gloucester, Boston, Provincetown, Chatham, Harwich, New Bedford, Nantucket, Edgartown, New London and others. More than 4000 hardy men of the sea earned their livelihood in summer on these vessels.

Today there are only about 50 craft in the mackerel fisheries. Use of the purse seine and introduction of motor power revolutionized the methods and the fleet. Yet the harvest is larger than ever. In olden days practically all the mackerel taken by the fleet were split and salted aboard ship, while today the bulk of the catch is brought to port as fresh fish, heavily iced and sold without dressing.

First mackerel vessel to pass out by Eastern Point en route from Gloucester to Cape Hatteras and Winter Quarter Lightship off the Virginia Capes this season was the Carlos & Vince. Putting into Bridgeport, Conn., for some tingering with her engine, she sails today from that port for the South.

Capt. Frank Mineo completed preparations to take his schooner, Alden, out of Gloucester today. A dozen more craft are being fitted at Boston and Gloucester, to get away within a few days. But it is really after Easter that the big southward trek begins, when the balance of the fleet gets under way.

Run Lasts Till Late Fall

Many of the boats now being fitted for mackerel have been in the winter fisheries, dragging for cod, haddock, red fish and other varieties of groundfish. Some have been engaged in the southern fisheries and only recently have come back to their home port, to fit out and wait the magic words "mackerel are runnin'."

Work is progressing rapidly on such craft. Rigging is being replaced or tightened up. Ratlines are being made fast to fore rigging, upon which lookout men will climb to watch for schools of the leaping, frolicking fish, that are best bound during the "dark of the moon." Oakum and tar are being tapped into seams of the long seine boats and paint is being generously splashed about.

C.I.O. Calls Strike In Two Maine Cities; Boston Stores Set

Shoe Firms in Lewiston and Auburn Report Only 600 Men Out; Boston Merchants Prepare to Resist Radical Labor Organizers

Union Heads Plan Major Test In Pine Tree State Campaign

Lewis Affiliates Push Activities in Other New England Towns; Flushed With Victory Following Success in Rhode Island Strike

Interest in the kaleidoscopic labor picture in New England shifted today to Auburn and Lewiston, Maine, where the Committee on Industrial Organization launched its first strike in conservative, normally anti-union Maine.

A strike call among 6000 shoe workers in the two Maine cities was resisted by the vast majority of them. Despite talk of further wage increases by C. I. O. leaders and the activities of several hundred pickets, all but 600 employees went to work as usual. Only one plant out of 20 was reported closed.

While labor leaders appealed for support in Maine, the textile drive of the C. I. O. was pressed in other states, especially Massachusetts, where A. F. of L. leaders planned overtures to heal a breach with the C. I. O. group.

On another front, A. F. of L. organizers reported progress in enrolling department store and other retail store employees. Success of the one-day strike in Providence, R. I., early this week inspired organizational activity in Boston, Springfield and Worcester, Mass., and Portland, Maine. In the last-named city, the City Council instructed the city manager to combat "outside organizers" with tear gas. At Boston, merchants said they would fight the union drive.

Meanwhile, a long-drawn-out strike of 629 employees of the American Wringer Company at Woonsocket, R. I., was settled with a 10 per cent pay rise granted by the management. The Independent Textile Union directed the strike.

Fortified by working conditions which include less-than-a-40-hour week, wages that stand well above state minimums, two-weeks' vacation with pay and regular bonuses, Boston retail merchants are prepared to stand their ground against any invasion of downtown Boston by out-of-state, radical labor elements working to unionize department stores on an all-New England front, P. J. O'Connell, president of the Boston Retail Trade Board, declared today.

With this ultimatum, Mr. O'Connell not only clarified the attitude of Boston merchants toward labor organization "in any form," but he aimed to spike rumors that local department stores were encouraging employees to organize for collective bargaining under the American Federation of Labor as a safeguard against the inroads of more radical labor elements.

Citadel for Defense

"Boston merchants need no defense against the coercion of labor other than the sort of sensible treatment of employees that Boston merchants have practiced for years and which will now serve them as a strong citadel against labor propaganda," the trade board head affirmed.

"Because radical labor groups threaten to take control of business on the fringe of Boston is of no vital concern to Boston merchants," he continued. "Our interests here are the interests of the public and our employees. On that platform, Boston merchants stand well - intrenched against the propaganda of outside labor elements."

While Mr. O'Connell spoke for a

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, March 25—Lewiston and Auburn's shoe industry, which affords employment for approximately 6000 persons became the focal point of C. I. O. activities today.

A C. I. O call for a general strike in all 20 factories, made at the close of a tumultuous mass meeting last night, had brought 600 from the shops at noon today.

Strikers' Jeers Ignored

The remaining workers stayed at their machines, despite boos and cat-calls of 500 pickets and chants of, "If you want more dough, join the C. I. O!"

One picket was arrested by Police Chief Harry Rowe and charged with roting.

One picket was arrested by Police Chief Harry Rowe and charged with rioting.

Union organizers claimed marked gains in the ranks after the noon hour and predicted more, after workers draw their week's pay due them in some of the shops. Reports in the various factories indicated that in several there were sufficient strikers partially to cripple production.

Organizers stated the union would make no further overtures to manufacturers, but would entertain any requests by them. They said the union wants recognition, a 15 per cent increase in wages and a 40 or 45-hour week.

William J. Mackesy, C. I. O. organizer in charge of this district, said C. I. O. leaders recognized these cities as the testing ground for their organization in New England and were prepared to send their best talent here. Mr. Mackesy said Powers Hapgood, secretary of the New England Council of the C. I. O., would arrive today from Boston to address a meeting of strikers.

Victory Forecast

While Mr. Mackesy forecast a quick victory for the union and estimated its present membership here as 3800, the shoe manufacturers took an opposite position.

Manufacturers confidently predicted the C. I. O. would meet its Waterloo in these cities, where the open shop has long prevailed. Thomas J. O'Byrne, president of the Shoe Manufacturers' Association, said he spoke the mind of the manufacturers in stating they were prepared to fight the C. I. O. to the limit and had no intention of recognizing the union.

Only two weeks ago, virtually all the Lewiston-Auburn shops raised wages about 10 per cent. The increase notices were posted a few hours after the first C. I. O. representatives made their appearance here.

Manufacturers at noon today admitted one shop, the Venus Shoe Company, employing 250 persons, was 90 per cent on strike, but in other shops gave scant concessions to the C. I. O. In more than half the shops they claimed 100 per cent of the workers were at work.

City officials enlisted the aid of state police in Auburn and a detail of 20 augmented police and sheriffs. More were ready to come at short notice. C. I. O. strike leaders, however, issued orders for pickets and strikers to confine themselves entirely to peaceful demonstration, and order prevailed.

Gov. Lewis O Barrows, to whom city officials appealed for state police, outlined his position in a statement declaring none should deny labor the right to assembly or bargaining, unless disorder arose.

"Maine is ready and prepared to guarantee protection and safety to all its people as well as protection to property," he said. He pointed out also that no appeal has been made to the State Arbitration Board for settlement of employer-employee disputes.

A. F. of L. Offers Truce To C. I. O. as Bay State Textile Campaign Opens

Newest developments in the C. I. O. textile drive today included a peace move by Massachusetts leaders of the rival A. F. of L. faction and an appeal to textile manufacturers by a C. I. O. "brain truster"

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Babes in Arms," starring Mitzi Green. Music by Rodgers and Hart. Costumes by Raymond Sovey. 8:30.

Plymouth—
"Brother Rat," comedy by Fred F. Finkelhoffe and John Monk Jr. Featuring Florence Sundstrom, Marie Brown and Mary Cheffey and others. 8:30.

Copley—
"Bloodstream," a WPA Federal Theater presentation. 8:30.

Movies

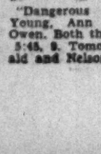
South Station Theater—
"New York's Waterfront." "Sweden Travel," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Sugar in Virgin Islands," Georgie Price, "Nice Work," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—
"Don Bosco." Roman Catholic saint. 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:40, 9:40.

Metropolitan—
"Waikiki Wedding," starring Bing Crosby, Martha Raye, Bob Burns and Shirley Ross. 11 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:40, 10:15. State: "Stepping Stars," revue. Also Mae Questel, 3 Wiere Bros., Stuart Morgan Dancers.

Boston—
"The Soldier and the Lady." Anton Walbrook. 10:53 a. m., 1:54, 4:55, 7:38, 10:21. Stage: "Cafe Internationale," revue.

Memorial—
"Love Is News," featuring Tyrone Power, Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10:42 a. m., 2, 5:15, 8:30. "Wings of the Morning," with Henry Fonda and Annabella, 12:15, 3:30, 6:50. Also "March of Time," 12:50, 4, 7:15, 10:30. Tonight: Preview, 10 p. m. of "Quality Street," starring Katharine Hepburn and Franchot Tone.



State and Orpheum—
Joan Crawford, William Powell and Robert Montgomery in "The Last of Mrs. Cheyney." Orpheum: 9:15 a. m. Both theaters: 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. Also "Dangerous Number," with Robert Young, Ann Sothern and Reginald Owen. Both theaters: 11:15 a. m., 2:30, 5:45, 9. Tomorrow: Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Maytime."

Radio Programs On Page 11

Coolidge Corner—
"The Holy Terror," with Jane Withers. 2:05, 5:10, 8:15. Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 3:35, 6:40, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Flying Hostess," with William Gargan, Judith Barrett, William Hall, Astrid Allwyn and Andy Devine. Also "Beloved Enemy," starring Merle Oberon.

Modern and Scollay—
"Beloved Enemy," starring Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. Modern: 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:40. Scollay: 11:45 a. m., 3, 6:25, 9:45. Also "Ready, Willing and Able," with Ruby Keeler, Allen Jenkins, Lee Dixon and Louise Fazenda. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:14. Scollay: 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:15.

University—
"Maid of Salem," with Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Women of Glamour," with Virginia Bruce and Melvyn Douglas. 1:45, 5, 8:10.

Tremont—
"The Melody Lingers On," with George Houston and Josephine Hutchinson. 8:50, 11:37 a. m., 2:24, 5:32, 8:24. Also "Louis Pasteur," starring Paul Muni, 10:12 a. m., 12:59, 4:02, 6:54, 10:02.

Exeter—
Jane Withers in "The Holy Terror." 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also, "Sinners Take All," with Bruce Cabot and Margaret Lindsay. 3:28, 6:28, 9:25.

Colonial—
Screening of Pearl Buck's book, "The Good Earth," featuring Paul Muni and Luise Rainer. Daily and Sunday, 2:30 and 8:30.

Art and Sport Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" Column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

Notes on forthcoming plays appear on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Uptown—
"Stolen Holiday," with Kay Francis. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:10. Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Sylvia Sidney and Henry Fonda. 2:25, 5:35, 8:40. Tomorrow: "Green Light," with Errol Flynn, Sir Cedric Hardwicke and Margaret Lindsey. Also "Criminal Lawyer."

Paramount and Fenway—
"Swing High, Swing Low," starring Carole Lombard and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:15, 9:25. Also "Penrod and Sam," with Billy Mauch and Harry Watson. Fenway: 2:45, 5:40, 8:35. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the MacDowell Club orchestra and chorus. Roger Voisin, soloist. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Boston Public Library—
Howard A. Corey on "Romance and Mystery of the Maine Coast." 8.

Women's City Club—
Dinner and Special Club Meeting. 40 Beacon Street. 6:30.

Repertory Hall—
Composers' Forum-Laboratory, featuring Harry Newton Redman. 8:15.

City Club—
William La Varre on "Gold, Diamonds and Orchids." Illustrated by motion pictures and stills. Members and ladies. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Symphony Hall—
Pension Fund Concert, Bach's St. Matthew Passion in two parts, by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 4:30 and 8:15.

Harvard University—
Dr. J. D. Cockcroft on "Low Temperature Research and Nuclear Physics." Jefferson Physical Laboratory. 4:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—
"French Paintings," guidance tour by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Avery Lecture—
Eunice Harriet Avery, with "Interpretations of World Affairs." For the benefit of the Children's Aid Society. Hotel Statler, 10:45 a. m.

R. I. Solons Rush Bills to Hopper To Beat Legislative Deadline

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25—The forty-second day of the 1937 legislative session, last day in which new measures can be introduced without unanimous consent, saw a flood of bills tossed into Rhode Island's legislative hopper.

The flood began Tuesday, day before the deadline, with 96 measures being filed in the Legislature. It continued yesterday when scores more were introduced. Judging from past experience, the legislators probably know that the majority of these last-minute pieces of legislation will be tucked away in committee, shelved for the duration of the session. Only a few are expected to survive committee scrutiny and find their way to the floor for discussion.

A wide variety of subjects are touched upon in these measures, from more stringent regulation of painters' scaffolds and ladders, to banking reforms and increased penalties for illegal dredging for quahaugs. One measure entered in the House would prohibit delivery of milk by horse-drawn vehicles in residential sections between the hours of 9:30 p. m. and 7 a. m. Another would require that all insurance adjusters operating in Rhode Island be citizens of this state.

* * *

Election Reform Asked

Widespread changes in the election law affecting control of voting machines, which were used for the first time in this State last fall, are advocated in measures introduced by Senator Charles T. Algren, Republican. His proposals would divide equally between the two major parties the machine inspectors and operators who are appointed by the State Division of Elections. He also proposed that the voting machines be used at party caucuses as well as at elections and that official tabulation of election results be delayed until the day after election. His measure would change the present law, which provides fines of $500 or one year's imprisonment for violations of the election law, to abandon the fine and make the prison term mandatory.

Banking law amendments were introduced in the Senate at the suggestion of the administration. One amendment assesses "foreign" banks and trust companies a fee for acting as fiduciaries in this State, a practice in effect in other states. Another amendment gives greater leeway to banks in making loans to the State or to cities and towns.

* * *

Democrats Renew Feud

It was a busy week in the Legislature—a week made more lively by the renewal of the administration-Pawtucket feud. Administration Democrats long have been at odds with the Democratic faction from Pawtucket, but until the past week the dispute seemed to have been settled. The rift appeared when James H. Kiernan, administration Democrat, called up a proposed measure to provide life tenure for high court judges. He ran the bill through a voice vote and had it returned to committee before the Pawtucket faction and Republicans in the House realized what was taking place. Representative Harry F. Curvin, Pawtucket Democrat, immediately protested. Unless the administration finds a way to settle the rift with the Pawtucket faction, it is believed administration measures will face hard sledding in the lower branch of the Legislature. The administration lacks a clear majority.

Meanwhile, Gov. Robert E. Quinn's court proposals took shape when bills embodying his ideas were introduced during the week. Instead of life tenures for high court justices he wants 10-year tenures provided. A constitutional amendment is necessary. He also has moved to eliminate the present system of superior courts and substitute a circuit court system, and to increase the supreme court bench from five to seven members. Under the present law, no tenures are provided and judges may be removed at any time for any cause by the Legislature.

* * *

Strike Like Carnival

While it was a busy week for the Legislature, other Rhode Islanders also were busy. Easter shoppers on Saturday afternoon were surprised when 12 of the largest stores in the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Curley Brands Graft Charge Stupid Political Maneuver

Vehement denial of charges that, while Mayor of Boston in 1932, he received between $30,000 and $40,000 "in a scheme of fraud and conspiracy" for settlement of the damage suit of the General Equipment Corporation against the city, was made by former Gov. James M. Curley following the hearing of arguments in Suffolk Superior Court yesterday on a bill in equity seeking to recover the money.

Judge Harold P. Williams has taken pleas attacking the legality of the city's suit under advisement, but a speedy hearing of the case stood as a possibility today in the recommendation by Special Counsel Edward F. McClennen that the case be referred to the full bench of the State Supreme Court. If this were done at once, Mr. McClennen said, a hearing might be held in April.

This case, in which the papers had been impounded when the bill in equity was filed last Jan. 21, and which was surrounded with utmost secrecy, was laid before the public yesterday in full detail, including one affidavit which charged the former Governor and also Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, counsel for the company, with benefiting personally to the extent of $50,000 in the $85,000 settlement.

The affidavit, made by Frederick H. Graves, who represented the General Equipment Corporation stated:

January 1937, I, Frederick H. Graves, hereby depose and say that in November, 1933, at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, I had a conversation alone with James M Curley, then Mayor of Boston.

I asked him if we could settle the General Equipment case and he said: "How much is there in it for me?" I said: "$40,000," and he said: "All right. See Santosuosso and tell him to put it through." I told this to Joseph Santosuosso. The settlement was put through. Joseph Santosuosso informed me that it was for $85,000. He drew a check to my order for $30,000 or $40,000, and went with me to the bank and identified me, and I cashed the check in his, Santosuosso's, presence, and gave the entire proceeds on the check to Santosuosso to give to Mayor Curley. Then Santosuosso immediately thereafter told me that he did give this money to Mayor Curley. The next day said Santosuosso gave me two other checks, one for $15,000 which I kept for my compensation and one for $20,000 which I gave to Mr. Montgomery of Ernest W. Brown, Inc.

Curley Denies Charges

In addition to the $65,000 accounted for as above then Santosuosso told me that he kept the $20,000 remainder of the $85,000, out of which he paid a part to other attorneys in the case.

Then Santosuosso gave me $1000 for myself in two $500 bills.

Before my conversation above stated with the Mayor, I had told Santosuosso that I had been informed by W. J. Montgomery that the company would accept $20,000 to settle the case.

All the statements contained in this affidavit are true to my own knowledge, I, Frederick H. Graves, sworn before to William B. Slade Jr.

Mr. Curley's answer to this and to the bill was that "there is not a word of truth" in either. The former Governor denied that he had met Mr. Graves, declaring he would not know him if he saw him. He said the affidavit was a flat contradiction of testimony Mr. Graves gave under oath before the Finance Commission when the suit first was entered, and was ammunition against him in his present campaign for mayor.

"The entire matter is a most interesting, unusual and stupid, even though an extremely vicious contribution to that campaign," Mr. Curley asserted.

Dr. Santosuosso declared the action against him was "as extraordinary as it is vicious and unfounded." It is an example, he said, of the length to which "men apparently devoid of common decency and fairness will go to exhibit and exploit their political hostilities."

Contradictions Claimed

He, too, asserted there were contradictions in Mr. Graves's two statements of the case, and declared that in the compromise of the case at $85,000, which he settled at that sum with the authority of his client, he had paid $65,000 to Mr. Graves after deducting counsel fees, and that he has the canceled checks and receipts for that sum in his possession now.

"I charge that this suit is not brought in good faith," said Dr. Santosuosso, "but that it is a malicious and vicious political maneuver by prostituting the courts of our Commonwealth to serve their political ends."

Library

(Continued from Page 9)

at the central library receive 30 cents.

The wide stretch in the salary list from about 10 positions at the top to the rank and file does not appear to be equaled anywhere else, it is said. Boston and Cleveland, Ohio, says the research chairman of the club, have the highest appropriation per capita for library service of any cities in the country, Boston setting aside $1.50 a person, and Cleveland $1.75. But, it is pointed out, whereas Boston's list drops sharply from the highly paid group, Cleveland has a more easily graduated scale, with a minimum of about $10.50 a week. In a survey of 40 libraries, serving cities of more than 200,000 persons, Boston has the lowest minimum salary.

Some probationary workers, listed as "probationary" after five or six years of service, receive $12 a week. The director receives $8500 a year and a small group is paid salaries of $7000 and $6000. Most of the chief librarians, in the branches, get from $35 to $40 a week, according to the last official city record, and some have been 30 years in the service and have taken numerous special courses in library training in addition to college education.

In one branch, the woman who heads the library, though listed as "first assistant," and a worker in the system since 1901, is said to receive $29 a week, while the janitor gets $33. A worker on "probation" for eight years in another branch receives $12 a week, while a cleaning woman receives $18.

In addition to obtaining proper classification of jobs and naming of qualifications, with a minimum salary of $20, the club hopes to promote membership in both state and national organizations and to present educational and entertainment programs. Trustees have stated they wished to see the club grow to represent the entire body of workers.

Labor Demands 40-Hour Week In Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25—A demand that the General Assembly fix 40 hours as the maximum work week for industry in Connecticut or face the probability of "serious trouble" from organized labor was laid before the labor committee of the Assembly yesterday.

John J. Egan, secretary of the Connecticut Federation of Labor, who said his statement was "not a threat," predicted that unless the Legislature cuts down the hours of labor by law, the State "within six weeks" will face "a situation like that in Michigan."

Warning to Committee

In spite of the fact that no state has enacted legislation fixing a 40-hour week for men, the State labor spokesman said it would be a "mistake to shun the request of the workers of the state. We may get something that will be a great deal worse," he told the committee.

A veteran of many sessions as legislative representative of labor and a follower in labor matters of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Egan is regarded as a conservative labor leader. He told the committee that every strike settlement made in recent weeks has resulted in shorter hours and higher wages, that the workmen of the state want the 40-hour week and that they "are convinced there is a way of getting it."

He explained after the hearing that he referred not only to the new C. I. O. unions springing up in Connecticut, but to labor generally.

Two Bills Presented

Before the committee are two bills, one presented by the Federation of Labor and one by Joseph M. Tone, State Labor Commissioner, both establishing the 40-hour week. Commissioner Tone's bill, however, exempts certain classes of workers such as maintenance men in factories. The Connecticut Legislature, although it has regulated hours for women and for minors and barred them from certain hazardous occupations, never has attempted to say how long men should be employed.

Charles L. Eyanson, assistant to the president of the Manufacturers' Association of Connecticut, opposed the proposal that the Legislature impose such a limit. The way for regulation of hours is through federal enactment, he said, and declared that members of the Roosevelt Administration are committed to that course.

Mr. Egan advised the committee not to be too much concerned over the possible reaction of the courts. "There is a question in my mind," he said, "whether an elightened court today would rule that regulation of hours is unconstitutional. Either the courts will become enlightened or the people will change the courts."

Oregon Law Cited

Oregon has a law limiting the work day for men to 10 hours which state courts have upheld, the committee was told, but no other state has any effective legislation on this subject.

Mr. Egan was asked by a member of the committee if his forecast of labor trouble was founded on knowledge.

"Everybody who is familiar with what is going on," replied the labor man, "recognizes that never in history has there been so much unrest. We are sitting on a keg of dynamite."

Care and Patience Urged In Early Spring Gardening

The New England Garden

With the hint of warm weather we have been having, many New England gardeners are eager to abandon the easy chair and seed catalogue for the garden path and rake. But it is important to be patient a few more days. Plants can be lost or injured by being disturbed too early, and there will probably be several more sharp frosts.

The first outdoor work that can be done is, of course, to uncover perennials and "house clean" around shrubs and rock gardens. Do it gradually. The litter in the spring flowering bulb beds may be removed first, but even this should be done slowly. To be sure, many of those refreshing salutes to spring—the so-called "lesser bulbs"—have bloomed before this; but they were able to push through without difficulty. Also, these small bulbs are often planted among other less-hardy plants that need cover longer.

This, by the way, promises to be the best season in years for those New England suburbanites who like to display to admiring friends the "earliest bloom." The tiny yellow flowers of vernal witch hazel began to come out in January, and both winter aconite and snowdrops, of course, are still blooming in Greater Boston. In Belmont crocuses are now reported in bloom, while on the South Shore they have been out for two weeks.

An Early Reminder

Those of you who have missed these earliest flowers this year should tie a string around your hoe handle so you will remember to buy bulbs for planting this fall to bloom next year. The earliest of all is the winter accnite of Eranthis hyemalis. It has golden buttercup-like blossoms that seem to rest directly on a small green circular leaf with scalloped edges. It does best in moist, shady places. The bright green foliage lasts long after the February or early March bloom has gone by. Best of all, it will multiply and likes to be left undisturbed for years.

Snowdrops share this liking for a permanent home. They have white flowers, single or double, that are pendant from frail stems among upright foliage. The commonest variety probably is the single or double Galanthus nivalis maximus, but there are two other varieties less well known but possibly more satisfactory. G. Elwesii has very large flowers and is the earliest to bloom. G. viridi-apice has a curious green tip to its white petals and blooms a little later.

After the spring-flowering bulbs the next thing that can be uncovered is the strawberries. This, too, should be done gradually. If the plants are heaved out of the earth by frost you can press them back with the foot. The straw or other litter should be left in the paths to be used later as a mulch around the plants to keep the berries off the ground.

When you get to the rest of your garden cleaning, save the plant refuse and build a compost pile. Make a resolve to give the pile the little attention it needs through the season and you will be well repaid next year.

A compost pile is a cheap and easy way for most of us to get organic material or humus to improve our soil. Often called "green fertilizer" compost is practically as good as barnyard fertilizer and is much cheaper and easier to obtain. Whatever your soil is, it can probably be improved by the addition of humus. It gives body to light soil and lightens heavy soil. It holds water to help plants through droughts and it prevents plant food from leaching out. Also it provides a better medium for root growth.

However, a compost pile is more than just a pile of waste plant material. It should be built with a little care and a few chemicals should be added. Almost any material is suitable—leaves, grass clippings, weeds, the tops of underground vegetables—but remove heavy stalks and any woody growth.

The location is not important, except that it must conveniently be watered. It must be kept moist all summer. Some gardeners dig a trench for their compost and others build it up with square sides. It will take three to six months of warm weather to break down fine material and six to twelve for coarse material. Do not reckon any time between Nov. 15 and April 15 as practically no action takes place between those dates.

Preparing Compost Pile

The material should be piled in layers 4 to 6 inches deep for fine refuse and 8 to 10 for coarse. Loam perhaps an inch thick should be between each layer. If a rich composted soil is desired make the loam about four inches deep. When the pile is 3 or 4 feet high, leave it and start a new one. For best results the material should be turned over after three months and again after six more weeks.

As you add material to the pile sprinkle it with chemicals at the rate of about one pound to one wheelbarrow load. The best mixture for this purpose is

6 lbs. sulphate of ammonia
5 lbs. ground limestone
3 lbs. superphosphate
2½ lbs. muriate of potash.

Be sure you get ground limestone and not hydrated lime. These materials are available at any good nursery and they will be glad to weigh them up for you but, if you find this mixture too difficult to obtain, add ground limestone to the commercial 5-8-7 at the rate of one part limestone to two parts 5-8-7 and the resulting mixture is nearly as good. After applying the chemicals thoroughly, soak them in with water.

The compost method of obtaining humus, although it does require a little care, is a very cheap means of improving soil for either flowers or vegetables. Be sure to keep it moist all summer.

A Thursday Feature

Bjerkli Wreck Details Awaited

Coast guard officials and the Norwegian Consul in Boston are still awaiting details of the wreck of the freighter Bjerkli and of the sit-down strike which preceded it—forcing the vessel into Newport News, Va., while steaming from Tampico, Mexico, to Norway.

The 16 members of the rescued crew are resting after their struggle to keep the ship afloat, as the coast guard cutter Chelan, bringing them in, continues to buck a 50-mile gale about 350 miles east of Boston, according to radio messages received at coast guard headquarters here. She is not expected in, now, before late tomorrow morning.

Worcester Finds Its Parking Signs Largely Useless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, March 25—Handicapped for several weeks in handling traffic in the down-town section of the city because the horizontal traffic light system in general use in the city has been declared illegal by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, Worcester police were confronted today with more traffic woes when Special Justice Harold H. Hartwell declared in District Court that most of the parking signs placed on the streets by the Police Department are also illegal.

Unable for some weeks, because of the illegality of the traffic lights to bring motorists into court for passing through red lights, the police were informed today that it would also be a waste of time to summons in drivers for parking overtime where the illegal parking signs are installed.

Judge Hartwell, in discharging John Jaffee, charged with parking in a prohibited area, made it apparent that not only were a large number of parking signs now in use illegal, but that in order to prosecute such cases properly the police must also erect many additional signs so that motorists may be made aware of the parking restrictions in the areas concerned. Mr. Jaffee informed the court that at the point where he parked, the nearest traffic sign was 127 feet away and that the printed surface was facing the street so that he was unable to read it. He testified also, introducing witnesses and evidence to support his testimony, that many of the signs in the vicinity in which he parked were so warped as to make them readable only when a motorist was directly in front of them. Some signs, he stated were 50 feet apart and others 100 feet or more.

Judge Hartwell pointed out that Section 6 of the parking regulations specified that "parking restrictions shall be effective only during such time as official signs are erected and maintained so as to be easily visible at all times to approaching drivers and in sufficient number so that a car cannot be parked in a limited or prohibited area without having the legend side of the sign clearly visible from the location where the car is parked."

The judge stated that in his opinion the signs were not clearly visible to motorists while in parking position because the signs faced the street, and that even though the legend side was placed horizontally, in relation to the sidewalk, they still would not be clearly visible at a distance of 50 feet or more unless exceptionally larger letters were used.

Traffic officials of the Police Department stated that there was no other course open to them under the circumstances than to change all parking signs facing the street so that the legend will be visible to motorists driving in either direction along a given street. This will also necessitate placing another legend sign on the posts, as those facing the street have only one face. In addition to this, the officials state that about 200 more new signs will be needed in order that the same may be properly spaced.

C. I. O. Calls Strike In Two Maine Cities

(Continued From Page 9)

for co-operation in solution of economic problems of the industry.

These developments were reported by the Associated Press as the New England textile organization committee, directed by Hyman Blumberg, began sending 100 organizers into five states to enroll woolen, worsted and other workers into a proposed, giant national textile union of 1,250,000 members.

Peace Move Launched

The peace move of the Bay State branch of the A. F. of L. came when its executive council directed officers to confer with their national president, William Green, at Washington, D. C., in an effort to "dispel bitterness" existing among the textile workers at Worcester, Mass.

Approximately 18,000 workers were ousted from membership by the Worcester Central Labor Union, an A. F. of L. organization, last week, as a penalty for "C. I. O. leanings." The group also ousted their president for the same cause. The action virtually halved A. F. of L. membership in Worcester.

"It is necessary for the state federation to take positive action to dispel the bitterness between those aligned with the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L.," said Robert J. Watt, executive secretary of the Massachusetts A. F. of L., an advocate of co-operation between the rival factions. "These troubles are liable to crop up in many more cities unless we take immediate action."

The C. I. O. "brain truster," who declared labor unions should be permitted to help solve economic problems of industry is Solomon Barkin, former instructor in economics at the College of the City of New York.

A former executive of the labor advisory board under the NRA, he recently resigned as labor expert of the United States Department of Commerce, to prepare statistical ammunition for the C. I. O. textile drive. He is one of the first professors to be drafted by labor unions to advise them on the employers' side of the labor picture.

Financial Showdown

"Employers have tended to be secretive about their financial standing," he said at New York City, "but more frank and above-board discussions are needed. Collective bargaining means that both sides be fully and properly informed about the needs and capabilities of each other."

He contended unions should be permitted to "help solve problems that vex employers, because the livelihood of their members depends on the solution of the problems." From his NRA experience, he deduced that "the ignorance of some employers about economic conditions of their industry is astonishing."

Meanwhile, some manufacturers were taking definite steps to improve the economic status of the cotton branch of the textile industry.

At Washington, Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, named the American members of a United States-Japanese cotton textile industries joint committee to administer a two-year quota agreed upon Jan. 22. The agreement between American and Japanese manufacturers was the first voluntary limitation ever reached between two nations in the textile industry, according to Mr. Murchison.

At the same time, institute officials said negotiations would be started soon to extend import limitations to cotton goods not included in the agreement. American members of the joint committee, which will hold its first meeting in New York April 1, are Mr. Murchison, chairman; F. G. Blanchard, G. E. Buxton, L. W. Chamberlin, all of New York, and Paul Steintorf, United States trade commissioner at Tokyo.

The work of organizing New England textile employees was in full swing today at Lowell, where Organizer Henry Jennings asserted the C. I. O. will demand higher wages and recognition as sole bargaining agent for the 15,000 textile workers of the city. Many of them already are members of the United Textile Workers of America, C. I. O. affiliate, which will be the basis for the new union to be formed at he close of the nation-wide drive.

Rhode Island Studies New Labor Setup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25—Industrial Rhode Island paused today to take account of stock and determine what effect the Committee on Industrial Organization's successful campaign to improve conditions of store workers, and the opening of the program to enroll textile workers, has had on the business and employees of this State during the past 48 hours.

Here is a list of latest developments:

1. More than 25,000 workers, in most cases previously unorganized, have been given wage increases. The increases were given voluntarily in more than 75 per cent of the instances where gains are reported.

2. Strikes of long duration have been settled or are in the process of mediation.

3. The sit-down feature is being used by workers in unorganized plants, but this form of strike is of short duration.

4. At least one plant has closed because of the "uncertain labor conditions."

5. The C. I. O. is being called upon to aid in settlement of labor difficulties through massed action, and to join in negotiations before the strike stage is reached.

6. An attempt is being made to revive the retail clerks' local of the American Federation of Labor and to enroll workers in department stores. This move is said to have the support of some merchants, who declare they believe such a move would check the C. I. O.

7. Settlement of the department store strike, which followed closely on the heels of a city-wide tie-up of trucks by walkout of operators, showed "that no problem, however hopeless it may seem in the beginning, is impossible of solution." This is the opinion of Gov. Robert F. Quinn, who asks employees and employers to take their problems to Thomas F. McMahon, director of labor.

8. Industrial leaders are said to be alarmed at the sudden growth of a union-minded working class.

Woonsocket Strike Ends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., March 25—The strike of 629 employees of the American Wringer Company was settled today. The strikers, meeting in the hall of the Independent Textile Union, accepted a 10 per cent increase in wages offered by the management. Other terms of the settlement were not announced.

The plant closed Feb. 18 after the union charged the company would not confer with them in regard to an increase for one worker. Later the union asked for a 20 per cent increase in wages. The workers are scheduled to return on Monday.

Strike

(Continued from Page 9)

large cross section of retail merchants who are watching with mounting concern the undercurrents of labor agitation breaking to the surface in various parts of New England, there were one or two who deviated somewhat from the broad interpretation that Boston under existing conditions was not in need of labor organization.

Difference in Opinion

These merchants implied that even though Boston's wages, hours and general working conditions revealed "no need for labor organization," it was conceivable that some sympathy existed for employee organization under the A. F. of L. rather than await the possibility of more radical labor control of Boston stores.

According to Daniel Bloomfield, secretary of the trade board, "Labor unionization in any form whatever is wholly unnecessary in Boston."

"This city has the finest working conditions in the United States," he said, "with time off for employees in hot weather, generally reduced schedules of hours throughout the year, as compared with other cities and higher wages scales than elsewhere. There is no soil in which the seeds of labor unionization can find root here."

Statements Denied

Mr. Bloomfield denied statements of labor officials that conferences called by labor officials had been attended by merchants in Boston with the idea of discussing possible unionization of employees under the A. F. of L. He saw no reason for such conferences from the merchants' viewpoint, even though he admitted that both the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. representatives were canvassing local workers on a broad scale to obtain their support for unionization.

So far as labor leaders were concerned, they saw Boston as the only remaining calm center of an extensive industrial district that now feels the first throes "of complete unionization of retail workers." The question they asked is, "Whether retail stores shall be organized under the A. F. of L. or await the possibility of forceful unionization by more radical labor groups, which invite violence and sharp inconveniences for consumers?"

Meetings Held

Spreading out from Providence, R. I., the activities of the C. I. O. organizers today struck fire in several New England communities, including Springfield, Mass., where 900 retail clerks were slated to hold a unionization meeting within a day or two. Store clerks in Worcester, Mass., were planning a mass meeting for tomorrow and in anticipation of C. I. O. activities, the Duffy Manufacturing Company of Worcester, a textile concern, announced wage increases for 300 employees.

As far north as Portland, Maine, police agencies and city officials were preparing to use "tear-gas and guns" to stem threatened sit-down strikes in stores and factories. "Portland, for one city," declared Mayor James E. Barlow, "will resist to the limit the efforts of outsiders to come in here and dictate to our citizens. Resistance will be met with forceful resistance," he said.

The Week in Rhode Island

(Continued From Page 9)

downtown section suddenly closed their doors during the peak rush period. The dispute between store owners and representatives of employees had come to a head. On Sunday employees voted to call a strike unless their demands for wage increases and better working conditions were met. Monday found the original 12 stores still closed, and during the day more than 80 other establishments closed their doors. A carnival spirit prevailed in the downtown section, where thousands of curious persons gathered to see strikers picketing the shops.

Meanwhile negotiations were going on at the State House. Governor Quinn and the State Director of Labor, Thomas F. McMahon, met with representatives of both sides and continued their session far into the night. At midnight, Monday, came the announcement of an accord. And on Tuesday the stores were reopened.

Store employees won wage increases and store owners agreed to recognize a union affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization as bargaining agent for its members among the employees.

Settlement of this labor dispute was a feather in the caps of Governor Quinn and Mr. McMahon. These two officials are making labor history in Rhode Island with their prompt and successful mediation. First they settled the Providence truck strike. Then they ended the strike at the Perennial Dye and Print Works in West Warwick. Finally their mediation was successful in the store strike. Most important, perhaps, was the fact the store strike, which brought virtually all business to a standstill in Providence for a day and a half, was settled without violence.

* * *

O'Hara Buys Papers

Monday saw the first issues appear in the streets of two new newspapers. The Rhode Island Star, a morning tabloid published at Pawtucket, made its debut. It is believed to be supported financially by Walter E. O'Hara, managing director of the Narragansett Racing Association, which operates the race track at Pawtucket.

The other new paper is the News-Tribune, published in Providence under new management. United States Senator Peter G. Gerry sold the property to Mr. O'Hara. Acquisition of this paper gives Mr. O'Hara two newspapers in the state, a morning and an evening paper.

For several years Mr. O'Hara has been at odds with the management of the Providence Journal and the Evening Bulletin, both published by the Providence Journal Company. The dispute has been carried to the courts.

* * *

Prosperity Reported

Business improvements in Rhode Island continued to be reported during the week. All the larger stores in Pawtucket announced wage increases corresponding to the wage increases won by the strikers in Providence. The Pawtucket increases were made voluntarily. Wage increases affecting dozens of textile mills in the state also were announced as voluntary measures taken by the managements. Meanwhile, the Collector of Internal Revenue for Rhode Island, Joseph V. Broderick, announced revenue from income taxes in this state was soaring far over totals received for Uncle Sam last year.

In labor circles discussions of further moves by the C. I. O. were held. This union organization, headed by John L. Lewis, will attempt to organize all of the state's textile workers, it became known. Reports said the union would try to invade Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Company, tool-making concern, and also attempt to organize the jewelry industry in this section.

Biennials

(Continued from Page 9)

order this year or next on biennial sessions Gov. Charles F. Hurley has the authority to call the joint convention. If the Governor has such authority undoubtedly he will use it, inasmuch as he favored biennial sessions in his inaugural address.

Both Mr. Wragg and Mr. Cahill based their opinion on a paragraph in the constitutional amendment providing for initiative petitions calling for constitutional amendments. This paragraph reads:

"If the two houses fail to agree upon a time for holding any joint session hereby required, or fail to continue the same from time to time until final action has been taken upon all amendments pending, the Governor shall call such joint session or continuance thereof."

There are those who disagree, however, insisting this provision refers only to the calling of the first year joint session.

If a deadlock results from the present dilemma it is entirely possible a test case will be filed in court to determine what procedure should be adopted.

Meanwhile, the procedure decided upon in regard to the procedure on biennial sessions probably will establish precedent for action on two pending proposals for constitutional amendments, those for a $25 per $1000 valuation on real estate taxation and for a requirement that all gasoline tax money be spent only for highway construction.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Haven-Waterbury—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 10:30 a. m., WBRY, 1530kc.

FUTURE VICE PRESIDENT. Young, able, clear-headed, a junior executive at 28. Off on an important selling job for the firm. Goes by B and M — to review the facts and prepare his case enroute in relaxed comfort. We think he'll make the sale.

CAREER WOMEN! Not if two certain young men know it. Right now on their way to the railroad station. Low B and M commutation fares appeal to them as business girls on limited budgets. Our regular schedules get them to work on time every morning.

BIRTHDAY PARTY— First trip by train and excited about it. "Boy, we're travellin' — 70 miles an hour — that's speed — Can't average that by automobile. Look at us go — Gee, I want to be an engineer, Mother!"

ROMANTIC WEEK-END — Gay house party ahead! "Think of my nerves, darling," says Bill. "It's a gruelling drive — with several hundred traffic lights. Let's go by B and M — I can devote some attention to you that way. Ann will pick us up at the station."

YOUTH ON THE GO. Young executives seriously poring over lengthy reports — cheery voiced girls, school and college bound — future engineers mechanically-minded, short in their trousers but long in the knowledge of mechanical inventions — business girls as trim and efficient looking as a streamlined train. Yes — youth on the go — finding in travel by train an amazing economy much to their liking — Surprised, and frank in saying so, that the speed of trains so frequently surpasses that of automobiles. To them and to you the Boston and Maine promises "Top value for your 1937 travel dollar!"

NEWS

Boston and Maine orders nearly $2,000,000 worth of new equipment including 55 new air-conditioned deluxe coaches, ultra smart in comfort, color and design

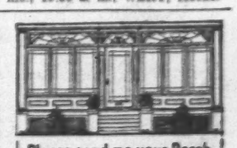
Train travel now costs one-half as much as driving a small car.

Ask at any Boston and Maine office about special 1937 low fares.

BOSTON AND MAINE
MODERN TRANSPORTATION

ENJOY Spring Sunshine
In a New Enclosed Porch

Think how much oftener you could enjoy your porch this Spring and Summer if it were enclosed with glass and screen. Why not make it into a beautiful outdoor sunshine room by means of a modern Paramount Porch Enclosure? Use coupon for illustrated booklet giving further information and showing how naturally a Paramount Enclosure will blend with the present architecture of your home.



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Please send me your Porch Enclosure booklet.
Name _____
Street and No. _____
City _____ CSM

Security Program Of New Hampshire Found Advanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 25—The social security idea was first applied in Germany by Bismarck, in order to combat the rising spirit of democracy; and in Germany today nearly everyone is covered by compulsory unemployment, illness, and old-age insurance, Dr. C. A. Kulp, one of the organizers of New Hampshire's unemployment insurance system, declared on his return from studying similar systems in European countries.

In association with the Social Science Research Council, Dr. Kulp has also made a study of unemployment insurance plans in the 30 American states which now have them. As a result of his examination of these plans, he states his belief that "New Hampshire's is the only insurance system of its kind in this country which has progressed so far."

Under the New Hampshire system, the various industries covered by the plan will be rated after 1942 according to their stability of employment. This merit system will be used to determine the rates of contribution to the fund after that date. This idea is not favored abroad, Dr. Kulp reported.

In Germany, he explained, contributions of workers and employers average 16 per cent of the total pay rolls, compared with 4 per cent in New Hampshire.

Commenting on the plan in force in Great Britain, he pointed out that farm workers and sailors are included in its provisions, and that during the period of unemployment compensation, one third of the disbursements come from the workers, one third from employers and the balance from the government. At the conclusion of the established unemployment compensation period, the government assumes the whole burden.

Officials of the federal Social Security Board have lately visited Concord to study New Hampshire's methods of handling benefit payments under the federal plan. It was said by them that the New Hampshire organization has worked out an efficient method of handling its affairs with a minimum overhead expense.

Fund of $280,000 Raised For Northampton Firm

With $280,000 already subscribed to aid reorganization of the Propper-McCallum Hosiery Company of Northampton, Mass., citizens of that city entered Federal Judge George C. Sweeney's court at Boston for a reorganization hearing today in an optimistic frame of mind, the Associated Press reported.

Ralph B. Reynolds, president of the Northampton Chamber of Commerce, said the company was asked to raise $250,000 under terms set forth by Judge Sweeney on March 15. Mr. Reynolds said 440 employees purchased $46,600 worth of 5 per cent preferred stock and Northampton citizens and business firms subscribed the rest.

Chocolate Covered EASTER EGGS

25c to $5.00

Delightful centers of coconut cream, fruits and nuts in cream, and other intriguing combinations.

Something New!

SPONGE CAKE EASTER EGGS

Attractively covered with sugar coatings in all the Easter colors ..... 15c to $1.00

We offer a fine selection of Easter novelties, including Bunnies and other eye- and taste-delighting creations.

Shayler's

146 TREMONT ST. 14 MILK ST.

BOSTON

Extra Flavor

in every drop of Deerfoot Farms Milk. And you can actually TASTE the difference! Pasteurized in the bottle. Air-tight sealed with metal. Phone Highlands 1857 for prompt delivery. Deerfoot Farms Company, Southborough, Mass.

The metal cap is your PROTECTION

DEERFOOT FARMS *Milk*

THE ARISTOCRAT OF

* EXCLUSIVE WITH US IN BOSTON

The Weather Vanes of New England Appear in Many and Varied Designs

By a Staff Photographer

Somerville Filling Station Advertises Its Business

Unique Weather Vane In the Town of Weston, Mass.

Locust Vane on Fire Station In Arlington, Mass.

Horses Still Gallop On Fire Station in Roxbury, Mass.

Cow Vane Decorates Dairy Farm in Lexington, Mass.

The Old-Time Weather Cock On a Cambridge Spire

Evolution of Barn to the Garage Blow to Weather Vane Industry

Is the horse coming back to the weather vane? That is a question that makes the manufacturer of vanes loquacious. To him every horse that he turned out was an individual, not just another horse.

"Whenever we got out a vane to represent some race horse father always wrote to its owner for the best picture of the horse that he had. And he got it, too," said Charles W. Cushing, who carried on his father's weather vane business in Waltham until 1932.

A glance at the old catalogues, which turn up even today, makes it clear how individualized were these steeds of the air. There were "Ethan Allen," to be had with or without a sulky; "Amazon," rearing, with an African kink to his forelock, intense of eye; "Dexter" his tail outstretched like that of Tam O'Shanter's mount when he lost it to the witches in crossing the bridge.

The engaging cuts in these catalogues could be patented but not the models made from them. A change in the tilt of the nose or the hang of the hoof and they were any manufacturer's property, or, as Mr. Cushing put it, "a horse could be changed by putting different legs on it."

"After we got a horse's photograph from the owner our woodcarver would cut a model from it out of wood. He would make a carving for both sides of the horse, for our dies were made in halves. He would make the horse the length we wanted it and we would cut it up. We would take the legs and tail off to save weight in the die. That would leave the body and head of the horse in one piece.

Not to the Farmer

To the layman a cow is a cow and a hen a hen, but not so to the farmer. He wanted to see his particular breed represented above the shingles on his barn or none at all. So the vane makers made ready for him.

We made Jersey cows, black flamburg roosters and Marino sheep," Mr. Cushing recalled. "The Marino sheep were very large. They were made for a big sheep farm out West. We told the owner we would not make them unless he paid for the special dies that were necessary. He wanted them enough to do this, so we went ahead. They were really too heavy to be practical.

"The automobile business killed the vane business by stopping the building of barns except for stock. The last year I was in business I didn't do enough to turn the lock in the door. Will the business come back? Well, of course, the time may come when barns will have to be replaced."

Although the interest of many a man has shifted from the iron shoes on the feet of his horse to the rubber shoes on the wheels of his car, he still has a sneaking regard for the weather vane. He may have perched a small one on the box-like building that houses his car and formed the habit of peering out the window at it each night before he goes to bed. Or if he finds zest in the incongruous he may have picked up an old-time race-horse to place above his gasoline racer and give his neighbors an object lesson in transportation changes.

Ever Since Wind Blew

Almost ever since the wind began to blow man has had his weather vane.

Records of vanes do not go back much farther than 100 B. C., the date assigned to the erection of the Tower of the Winds at Athens by Andronicus Cyrrhestes. On the top of this tower the far-sighted Syrian perched a Triton and his wand as a weather vane.

If the early settlers of America could not reproduce the English climate they came very near duplicating its weather vanes. Deacon Shem Drowne did this when he made the grasshopper weather vane for Fanueil Hall in 1742. Older than this one is the cock he made for the "New Brick Church" on Hanover street in 1721. The Rev. Cotton Mather is said to have had the honor of preaching the first sermon beneath it. On many a Sunday morning this cock helped Paul Revere to make up his mind on the weather as he sank into his seat below it and listened to his own bell in the same tower.

This rooster, which stands over five feet in its stocking feet and is about as broad as he is long, weighs some 200 pounds. On "the day of the great gale," Sept. 8, 1869, it fell with the spire. Four years later it was set up on the Shepard Memorial Church, Cambridge, where it has watched the Washington Elm languish and go and seen Radcliffe College come to life.

Mr. Cushing, who has had 84 years to observe human nature, notes with understanding the bond between man and his weather ane.

Vanes to Repair

"Men would come in to me with vanes to repair and ask how long it would take. When I would say about ten days they would ask: 'Can't I have it tomorrow? I miss the thing.'"

In the selection of a weather vane a man had a chance to display his taste. He was likely to consider the matter in family council before making a decision.

"I never advised a man what to get," Mr. Cushing said. "He was the one who had to look at his weather vane when he got it on his barn. If he wanted a horse I let him have one."

Nothing short of a high-stepping trotter to top his stable was likely to satisfy the man who owned a string of horses. With those along the shore who got their living from the water fish were popular. Wool-raisers wanted sheep for weather vanes; dairymen, cattle; henneries shared the rooster with some of the churches.

Today an air-conscious generation is turning its thoughts to this denizen of the air. Vanes are sawed or chiseled by hand out of aluminum or heavier metals by artisans who received their training in other lands.

Such a one is a man in Newton who prefers to be nameless. While he shapes a vane to the customer's hobby his mind travels back to vanes that are older than America.

"Near Frankfort-am-Main there is a flag weather vane that has seven holes arranged in the shape of a figure seven," he said. "It is near a prison. When I was a boy my father used to tell me how the weather vane got its holes. A prisoner used to watch it and the grating noise it made as it turned in the wind made him very uneasy. He asked if they wouldn't take it down and he was told that if he could shoot seven holes in it he would be freed in seven days.

"He had looked at the vane from his cell for so long that he knew just where it was. On a foggy day, when he couldn't see the vane, he shot seven holes in it to form a figure seven.

"No, the vane does not turn any more; it is too rusty."

20 Perish in Bus Fire

SALEM, Ill., March 25 (AP)—A motorbus, whose front tire burst on United States Highway No. 50 near here, crashed into a bridge abutment, exploding the gasoline tank. Only three survivors remained out of a passenger list of 23. Authorities are conducting an investigation.

Chime Ringer For 24 Years Granted Leave

SPRINGFIELD, March 25—Ernest Newton Bagg, who for 24 years has been municipal chime ringer in Springfield's 300-foot campanile, has been given a leave of absence for three months.

Daily concerts on the eight bells high above the civic center of the city, and the special concerts by Mr. Bagg for holidays, seasonal events and conventions visiting Springfield have made him a Springfield citizen known throughout the country.

Mr. Bagg was honored two years ago by being designated to play the official carillon of the World's Fair in Chicago over a hookup by telegraph, his program being broadcast over a national system.

Municipal economy caused former Mayor Dwight R. Winter to omit the salary for the chime ringer from the budget five years ago, but public subscription quickly assured Mr. Bagg some remuneration when he declared his concerts would continue despite the lack of a municipal appropriation.

Mr. Bagg was a former writer on music for Springfield newspapers. Rev. William Soule, retired Episcopal minister and organist, will substitute for Mr. Bagg during his leave of absence.

Law Experts Plan High Court Debate

Bostonians interested in hearing six members of the Harvard Law School faculty argue the pros and cons of the Supreme Court bill may do so Friday night at 8 o'clock in the Langdell Hall courtroom, when Prof. Sidney P. Simpson, Prof. Edwin M. Dodd and Prof. Thomas Reed Powell, the school's constitutional law authority, will oppose the court change, and Prof. Calvert Magruder, vice-dean and torts authority, Prof. Henry M. Hart and Prof. George K. Gardner will argue for the proposal. The symposium is being held under the auspices of the law school union and is open to the public.

Schnabel and Huberman in Recital

The Arts in Boston

Artur Schnabel and Bronislaw Huberman joined efforts last night at Jordan Hall in a program of sonatas for piano and violin. Each of these distinguished artists has his devoted followers, and chamber music has a few of its own. It is hardly surprising, therefore, that the audience was large.

The intense but intelligently directed emotion of Huberman, the analytical mentality and dynamic purposefulness of Schnabel, the broad and far-seeing musicianship of both, made an exciting combination. We have heard well-matched artists joined in smooth and beautifully co-ordinated performance; but here was something different—the tug and strain of strong musical personalities pressing toward a common goal. Magnificent coordination was here, complete devotion to the exigencies of tonal balance and the relative importance, at each moment, of the instruments; neither artist failed even momentarily in utter self-subordination at need. But the whole performance seemed more positively and unrestrainedly alive than any other of the sort within memory.

Perhaps it was in Beethoven's C minor Sonata, Opus 30, No. 2, that the performers and their music were most thoroughly at one. The stern beauty of the kind of dark lyricism that this key so often suggested to the composer; the brusque, capricious strength; the explosions of rebellious self-assertion withal the strong, compactly logical thought—all this might have been made to order for the pair of artists here engaged in its realization. Here were mood without formless atmospherics, emotion without sentimentality, impetuosity under exact but imperceptible control, humor dry and slightly grim.

In the exquisite G major Sonata of Brahms there is a very different strain, a yielding lyricism, a quality of "charm" of a kind that Beethoven never expressed. Here one found oneself now and then wishing for a Schnabel slightly less brusque and forthright, slightly less literal even; for a Huberman of more constantly seductive tone. Yet this was a beautiful and moving performance; one whose sheer intelligence made the last movement, for once, able to rise above the tedium of its many repetitions of the "rain" motive (made intentionally more mournful by an almost vibrato-less violin tone here), to end in an incredibly, delicately beautiful expression of the final inspired coda.

Their Mozart (the B flat, K. 379) had a welcome vigor in contrast with the preciosity and pseudo-delicacy that often pass for the Mozartean style. To the Schubert C minor Fantasie, with its magnificent opening pages and its interminable variations, was accorded a performance that was a tribute to the splendid taste and technical proficiency of the artists. But the length and prolixity of the work tries the patience.

S. S.

Guild of Boston Artists

John Sharman is exhibitor for this fortnight at the Guild of Boston Artists. His pictures are exceptional in the Guild repertoire for particularly clear and bright color and for resemblance in a few instances to French Impressionism.

Landscapes, portraits and still-life are each treated in the manner which Mr. Sharman feels peculiarly suited to the respective subjects. The still-life, striking portraits of flowers, show emphasis upon linear and decorative features. Mr. Sharman endows these large, full blooms—petunias, poppies, lilacs, iris, sunflowers, water lilies—with a vitality peculiar to pictorial design, without being held too strictly to surface resemblance. Those who are too literal in flower pictures generally lose the characteristic beauty of their subject. In the landscapes this visitor found "Port Clyde" particularly appealing for its sunny warmth and vibrant color.

The portraits are painted with reference to the personal characteristics of the sitters. They are less formal and more decisive than the average portrait one may see in the gallery.

Doll and Richards

Herbert W. C. Browne is exhibitor at Doll and Richards. Many dozens of aquarelles record attractive architectural fragments — bridges, ruins, cloisters, temples, fountains, such things as one might see in a pilgrimage of old or ancient centers abroad. For his purpose Mr. Browne has a clear and simple water color style which does not pretend to do anything but record clearly the impressions of these scenes. Some pictures are painted with more freedom than others. The subjects are what attract the interest of the spectator especially.

Ships and the sea, depicted by a marine painter well known in this vicinity, are also shown. Clippers and galleons moving along at full sail are portrayed by Frank Vining Smith, who paints with the knowledge and observation of a seaman.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

"Don Bosco," an Italian language motion picture, began a week's engagement at the Fine Arts Theater last Evening. It is a documentary film recording the life of the nineteenth-century Roman Catholic priest who, with a tattered group of ragamuffins from the back alleys of Turin, established in 1841 what was to grow into the Salesian Schools.

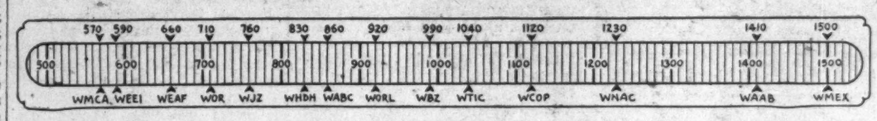
Surplus Fish Fund Passed by House

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The House passed and sent to the Senate yesterday a joint resolution making available $1,000,000 from federal surplus commodities corporation funds for purchase and distribution of surplus fish and fish products.

Representative Clarence Cannon, of Missouri, chairman of the appropriations subcommittee, which approved the resolution, explained it extended to the fishing industry the same relief now enjoyed by agriculture in disposing of surpluses. Mr. Cannon said the fishery industry is facing its greatest surplus in history.

The Senate appropriated an additional $5000 for continuance of its investigation into wool marketing practices.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Time table, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	"Questions Before Senate"	"The Monitor Views the News"	Dick Tracy sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15	"All Hands on Deck"	"Dan and Sylvia"; sketch	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Checker Board: variety	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board: variety	Religious talk; music	"Little Orphan Annie"; sketch	"Magic Island"; recording
6:00	News; sport review	News; Little Show; popular	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	Clyde Barrie, baritone	orchestra; soloist	Alice O'Leary; organ	Dinner concert
6:30	Dinner Time Revue	News; music; sports	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Dinner concert
6:45	"Pretty Kitty Kelly"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"; variety	Sport reports
7:00	"Poetic Melodies"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Ma and Pa"; sketch	Talk, Rep. Lammeck, Ohio	"Vocal Varieties"; chorus	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Alexander Woollcott	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	"Musical Moments"; variety	Museum of Fine Arts talk
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Jerry Cooper, baritone	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Lee Shelley's Orchestra
8:00	"Band Wagon"; Kate Smith;	Passover program, from Paris;	Rudy Vallee's Hour; Bob Hope;	Armand Tokatyan, tener;
8:15	Dorothy Gish; choir; Henry	network speaker; sketch	Tyrone Power; Tony Sarg;	Wallenstein's Orchestra
8:30	Youngman, comedy; soloists;	Rochester Civic Orchestra and	Florence Desmond; Edgar	Sidewalk Quiz
8:45	orchestra	Eastman School of Music	Bergen; orchestra	Lennie Hayton's Orchestra
9:00	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	graduate student recital	Lanny Ross presents Show	"Ici Paris"; This Is Paris:
9:15	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Norsemen Quartet	Boat; Ethel Barrymore; Vi-	program from Montreal
9:30	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	America's Town Meeting;	enna Boys' Choir; skits; so-	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	"Is a World System Pos-	loists; orchestra	Third period, Bruins-Montreal
10:00	"Your Adventure," with	sible?"; S. de Madariaga,	Music Hall with Bing Crosby;	hockey game
10:15	Floyd Gibbons	Lord Elton, N. Roosevelt	Bob Burns; Betty Jaynes;	"Stars Over Manhattan"
10:30	News dramatizations	Religious sketch; chorus	Gail Sondergaard; Walter	"Stars Over Manhattan"
10:45	News dramatizations	Religious sketch; chorus	Brennan; chorus; orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
11:00	E. B. Rideout; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service; sports	Musical Revue
11:15	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Don Bestor's Orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	Nye Mayhew's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	"Northern Lights"; sketch	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
11:45	Isham Jones's Orchestra	Earl Hines's Orchestra	"Northern Lights"; sketch	Lee Shelley's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:45 WBZ (WJZ — National), Kitchen Cavalcade, with Crosby Gaige.

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; talk; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:00 WORL, "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; dramatic sketch; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Brahms's "Requiem"; NBC Symphony Orch.; St. Thomas's Choir; Juilliard Choir; Aeolian Choir; soloists; organ.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: "The Terrible Meek."

4:00 WORL, "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, in portion of Bach's "St. Matthew Passion"; Radcliffe and Harvard choruses.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singing Lady's Musical Play.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ford Bond, narrator; Mario Cozzi, baritone; organ; orchestra.

7:45 W1XAL (6.04mc), "Our Feathered Friends," Prof. Samuel Eliot, Smith.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Broadway Varieties; Oscar Shaw; Carmela Ponselle; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lucille Manners, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), Richard Himber's Orchestra; soloists.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The Music of the American Indian," Mabel Knight.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—Natinal), "Death Valley Days"; western pioneer sketch.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Hal Kemp's Orchestra; soloists; Rhythm Singers; chorus.

8:30 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Cesare Sodero Directs"; soloists; concert orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time"; Frank Munn, tenor; Mary Eastman, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Universal Rhythm"; orchestra; chorus and soloists; Countess Albani.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel"; Fred MacMurray, master of ceremonies; soloists; sketch; orchestra.

9:15 W1XAL (6.04mc), "The World of Poetry."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Twin Stars"; Victor Moore and Helen Broderick; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Rossini's "Stabat Mater"; Civic Choral Society.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl; "Sharlie"; Morton Bowe, tenor; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Philadelphia Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conductor; speaker.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Constitutional Amendment of the President's Plan." Rep. Thomas P. Amlie.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Varsity Show; variety program from Denver University.

10:30 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra, Leon Barzin, conductor.

11:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Chicago Symphonic Hour; Bach's "St. Matthew Passion," with orchestra, choirs, soloists and narrator.

TVA Phosphates Under Soil Study In Granite State

DURHAM, N. H., March 25—Pot and field studies of the value of TVA-produced phosphates for increasing the fertility of New Hampshire soils, have been started by Ford S. Prince, agronomist at the New Hampshire Agricultural Experiment Station here.

In local research greenhouses 10 different combinations are being tested on three different types of soil. Some high powered phosphate —containing three times as much phosphoric acid as regular superphosphates, in varying degrees of solubility—is on the way from Muscle Shoals and will be tested as soon as it arrives.

Field trials of the various phosphates are also being conducted on the experimental farms at Greenland, Claremont, Pittsfield and Colebrook. Through the county farm bureaus, other tests will be started soon on representative privately owned farms in different parts of the state.

The plants used for testing in the greenhouses are grown in tin containers which have been given a protective coating of beeswax. When they have reached the desired growth they are cut from their bases, dried, and chemically analyzed to determine the amount of plant food they have been able to take from the soil.

The soils used will range from some that has received no fertilizer of any kind for more than 100 years to others that have been treated fairly recently with both lime and fertilizer.

Tobacco plants are used as the "guinea pigs" in the experiments because they require less care than many other plants, and take less room.

New Hampshire soils are reported by Mr. Prince to be rich in iron and aluminum, and generally, under such conditions, materials used for land building convert only about 10 per cent of their value into plant food.

NECKWEAR *for Easter*

Gay and conservative patterns and colors . . . in all the fashionable fabrics.

55c to $2.50

New Spring Styles in STETSON and MALLORY HATS ARROW and OTHER SHIRTS $1.65-$2 INTERWOVEN SOCKS 25c-75c

Also other smart accessories for men.

Allston Haberdasher, Inc.

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OPEN EVENINGS

Have Your Discarded Fur Coats Made Into Smart New Capes for $7.50

Any length, any style you wish.

By Edwards, of course. His clever designing, and masterly manipulation of the skins, brings out the best in your furs. And he does all this for $7.50—lining material for Cape, included! Fur coats completely remodeled and restyled, $20. Fur coats relined, material included, $8. The Edwards Fur Shop is on the 2nd Floor at 168 Tremont Street, Boston.

$7.50

DEV. 8930 Estab. 16 years

Suit-Mates

1. TOPCOAT *with fur*

2. TAILLEUR *without fur*

Think of the versatility of these clever little THREE PIECE SUITS. You can wear the jacket suit alone or under your fur coat, the top-coat over dresses, or other suits, the skirt with the top-coat. It is complete outer wardrobe in itself.

$39.95

The coat has a wolf collar ensemble with a new "soft suit." In solid colors of beige, saddle tan, rose, green, and blue. Sizes 11 to 17 and 12 to 20.

"Budget" or Charge

"Fashions in Furs"

LEEDS

WINTER STREET BOSTON

HOME OF *Heart o' the Pelt* FURS

Boston Bruins Must Win Tonight or Fade Out of Playoffs—No Place for Joe Cronin

Maroons Hope to End Series Here at Garden

Playoff Standings

First-Place Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Detroit	1	0	4	0
Canadiens	0	1	0	4

Second-Place Series

Montreal	1	0	4	1
Boston	0	1	1	4

Third-Place Series

Rangers	1	0	3	0
Toronto	0	1	0	3

Games Tonight

Montreal at Boston.
Toronto at Rangers.
Canadiens at Detroit.

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is only one thing the Bruins can do tonight and that is to beat the Montreal Maroons at the Boston Garden. No other result will suffice. Defeat means elimination until the next season.

Maroons, headed by the loquacious Tommy Gorman, stormed into the North Station this morning exuding confidence. The astute Gorman surveyed all in sight with the eye of a conqueror and registered at the Manger with a flourish signifying a one-night stand.

Behind him trouped a band of well-satisfied athletes—did they not have the right to be satisfied? Had they not already beaten these Bostons, 4-1 in Montreal? Only one figure in the group appeared to be cognizant beyond the surface of the whole situation—Lionel Conacher. That veteran is the back-bone of the entire team in brawn, skill and intelligence, and he seemed to realize the series is not over yet.

Ready for Great Effort

The Bruins relaxed today, forgetting the first game and making ready for their greatest effort of the season tonight. There can be no turning back now. Just what strategy Art Ross will use or whether he will use any, other than straight-away hockey, has not been revealed. Both clubs are anxious to win, but naturally the locals are the more anxious of the two.

It might be wise for any and all who plan to attend tonight's game, and some 15,000 are expected, to get there before the faceoff. With defensive hockey the rule, one goal might settle tonight's game and both clubs are out to score first. That goal might come in the first minute or the last. Once a team scores, play will open up with the trailing team putting on the pressure.

Another possibility that the fans should come prepared for is a long session. If the two teams are tied at the conclusion of the regulation time, play will go on. And by on we mean until one team or the other scores again. There have been long overtime games before and fans have sat until 2 and 3 in the morning.

The teams will be offered better conditions than prevailed in other extra-session affairs, tonight, however, for at the conclusion of each 20 minutes, a new sheet of ice will be made, giving the players rest while making the ice and a better surface on which to play.

* * *

All Maroons are ready for action excepting Jimmy Ward. Gorman stated this morning that Ward did not make the trip and that Dave Trottier, injured in the clash with Dit Clapper, is set to go. Gorman's plan of strategy is unchanged from that which worked so well in Montreal and his club will continue to backcheck and play for the breaks.

* * *

Montreal will be well represented with newspaper men, Elmer Ferguson of the Herald, Syd Gruson, representing the Canadian Press, Duncan A. L. McDonald of the Gazette are on hand and Bas O'Meara of the Star is expected down tonight.

* * *

Gorman is uncertain regarding plans if his team should win tonight. If Toronto should beat Rangers and even that series, Maroons probably will go back to Montreal, but if Rangers whip Toronto and take the series, the Maroons probably will go on to New York to play there Sunday night. If the Bruins win, there will be no doubt, because Maroons will stay right here for the third game Sunday.

Clapper Fined $100

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League today fined "Dit" Clapper of the Boston Bruins $100 for striking Referee Clarence Campbell last Tuesday night in a first-round Stanley Cup match against the Maroons at Montreal.

At the same time Calder absolved Red Horner of the Toronto Maple Leafs, who on the same night was reported to have struck Referee Bill Stewart in another Stanley Cup match against the New York Rangers at Toronto.

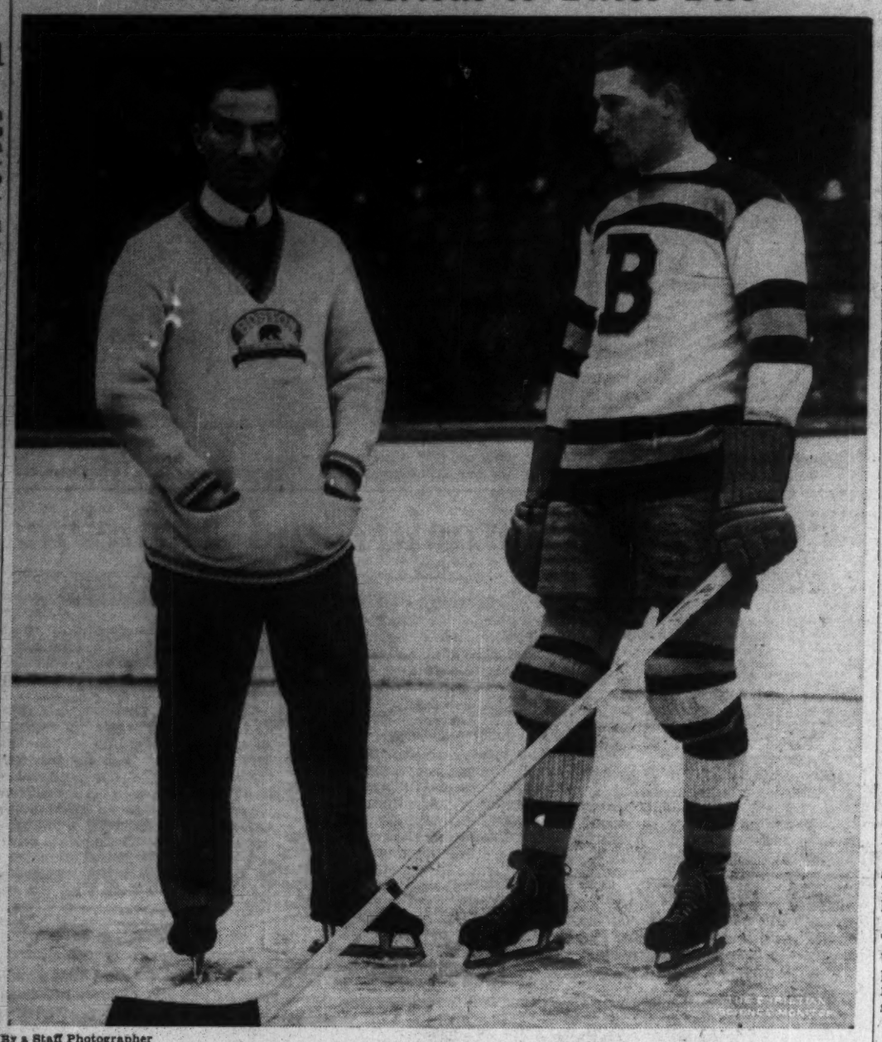
Perry Worked Hard In Beating Tilden

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Fred Perry, in beating Bill Tilden, accomplished what no professional and few amateurs have been able to do in his 20-year career on the courts. Perry achieved the honor in no uncertain way yesterday evening at Madison Square Garden, when they met in battle for the first time. He had to work to do it, but he did it. The older player tried his best, but though much of the old-time skill was there, the Englishman was better all the time, and bombarded Tilden with a persistence and accuracy that finally brought out Tilden's weakness and this carried Perry to victory.

It was a question of a good player encountering a better man. Perry was in earnest all the way, not only in the singles match, but in the doubles which followed. He was not a bit careless, as he has been in his previous appearance in the Garden this winter, but gave every bit of his great skill to the task set before him. The only time he eased off a bit Tilden came right up, and captured the third set, after Perry was leading at 4—2, only two games away from a straight-set victory. Then Perry came back to his greatest skill once more, just as he had in that memorable encounter against Jack Crawford at Forest Hills, and ran off with the final set, to win at 6—1, 6—3, 4—6, 6—0.

Series Now Serious to These Two



By a Staff Photographer

Art Ross (Left), Bruin Manager, and Dit Clapper, Bruin Right Wing, Discuss the Recent Affair in Montreal in Which Clapper, Usually a Mild-Mannered Hockey Player, Attacked an Official

Northeastern Coaching School To Be Studded With Talent

Northeastern's fourth annual coaching school, announced last night by Prof. Edward S. Parsons, director of athletics, will have a real local tinge when it convenes during the week of June 28 to July 3. The faculty will be three local football men. They are Dick Harlow, head coach at Harvard, Howie O'dell, Harlow's backfield coach, and Dr. Henry A. Kontoff, Northeastern's own team physician.

Heading the invited coaches, however, will be Dr. John B. "Jock" Sutherland, coach of Pittsburgh's 1937 Rose Bowl champions. Sharing the platform with him, besides Harlow, O'dell and Kontoff, will be Matty Bell, Southern Methodist, and Paul D. "Tony" Hinkle, whose Butler basketball teams have made Indiana history.

Bell and O'dell will be making their first appearance at the Northeastern school, while Harlow, Sutherland and Hinkle have been headliners in past years. Harlow was on hand in 1934 and 1935. Sutherland and Hinkle were here in 1935.

Only one general type of attack—the Warner system—will be stressed. All possible angles of this powerhouse offense will be illustrated by Sutherland, while the other coaches will offer ramifications that will fit individual needs.

Hinkle will offer something new in the way of explaining winning basketball by bringing five of his Butler players for demonstration work.

Parsons expects close to 300 coaches from all parts of the Eastern United States and Canada will attend this school, which has been delayed a week at the request of many coaches whose late school closing prevented their attending in the past.

N. E. College Notes

Coach Al McCoy greeted some 25 baseball candidates yesterday afternoon for the first official workout of the season. Passing out equipment took up most of the time, but the boys participated in some limbering-up exercises. Co-Captains Gus Rook and Frank Meehan were on hand along with other veterans.

* * *

Coach Mel Collard of Boston University cut his baseball squad this afternoon to a more workable size. Collard has only eight more days to prepare the boys for the spring trip. Eighteen players will be selected to make the trip.

* * *

Cutting of baseball squads seems to be in order these days. Coach Frank McCrehan cut his squad yesterday from 45 to 31 members. He will work with this group for about another week and then will make another cut.

* * *

Thirty-two men greeted Jack Kelleher's call for Brown baseball candidates yesterday. The list was one of the largest for an opening day of outside drill in years. While a chill wind hampered the work, Kelleher held his men to batting and field drill for an hour.

* * *

Coach Tuss McLaughry will call out the Brown football candidates for spring practice on Wednesday April 7, it was announced yesterday. Invitations have been mailed to 66 men, including all men who have participated in football at Brown. The spring session will continue from four to six weeks.

* * *

Local fans will be interested to learn that two former Harvard hockey stars will play for the New York Stock Exchange team in the national amateur hockey championships which are scheduled for the Garden on Saturday night and Sunday afternoon. They are Mike and Pete Baldwin.

Hub Events

Tonight

Pro Hockey—Boston Bruins vs. Montreal Maroons in a Series B playoff game at Garden, 8:30.

Coming

Amateur Hockey—National A. A. U. playoff (round-robin series) at Garden, March 27 and 28.

Harvard Donates Shell

DARTMOUTH, N. S., March 25 (Canadian Press)—President Owen Swaler Jr., president of the North Star Rowing Club of this Halifax suburb, announced ysterday the club has been presented with an eight-oar rowing shell from Harvard University. The boat was given "for promotion of rowing in the Maritime Provinces," Swaler announced. It was ready to be shipped from Cambridge, Mass., and would be here within the next 10 days, he said.

Gorman Concerned

Tommy Gorman, Maroon manager, was quite concerned over being misquoted in the recent Dit Clapper - Referee Campbell altercation at Montreal. He was quoted as stating that he thought the Bruin player should be suspended from the series for striking the referee.

"That," stated Gorman in his hotel room this morning, "is not so. I personally like Clapper and so do my players, and we did not seek to have him suspended. Such action is entirely up to the league officials." W. M.

Providence Plays Indians in Second Contest of Series

NEW YORK, March 25—Although it's still early in the post-season warfare, the playoffs in the International American Hockey League are furnishing about as much surprise as the sun's daily rising in the east.

Syracuse's 4-1 victory over Pittsburg last night in the first game of the 3-out-of-5 playoff series for the western division title, following the close 1-0 win for Springfield over Providence in the eastern section Tuesday night gave the ice-game followers just what they expected from the final standings in the regular season.

Syracuse wound up the regular campaign Sunday five victories and some 50 goals better than the second-place Hornets. As a result, the Stars' decisive victory last night was regarded as the first step in a quick finish to the western division honors.

Meantime, the Indians and Providence, picking up their two-out-of-three eastern division semifinal competition tonight, figure to keep on waging the same close fight they fought in battling down to the wire in the regular season. The Indians barely nosed out the Reds for second place in the eastern sector during the campaign, and their first playoff tilt followed that form. In tonight's second meeting, the Reds may turn the table and prolong the series by topping Springfield on Providence ice, where they are notably stronger.

The winner of the Providence-Springfield series tangles with the Philadelphia Ramblers, eastern division titleholders, in a playoff to decide the sectional representative in the inter-district championship competition.

Although the clash was one of the fastest and roughest on Syracue ice this season, Pittsburgh never had a chance in last night's affair. The Stars, with nine performers taking part in the scoring, got away to a 3-1 lead by the end of the second period, and after that there was little doubt about the outcome. Results of the playoffs to date:

Eastern Division (First Round) (2 of 3)

First Game—Springfield 1, Providence 0 (Tuesday).
Second Game—At Providence, tonight.

Western Division (Final) (3 of 5).

First Game—Syracuse 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Second Game—At Pittsburgh, Friday.

N. E. Tennis Starts May 31

HARTFORD, Conn., March 25 (AP)—The 1937 New England amateur tennis championship tournament will be held the week of May 31 at the Hartford Golf Club, it was announced today.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Washington (A) 5, St. Louis (N) 3.
Brooklyn (N) 9, New York (A) 6.
Detroit (A) 5, Philadelphia (N) 3.
St. Louis (A) 11, U. of Texas 6.
Boston (N) 3, Cincinnati (N) 1.
Newark (IL) 4, Baltimore (IL) 1.
Montreal (IL) 17, Columbus (AA) 2.

Red Sox Well Stocked With Infield Talent

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 25—So well stocked are the Boston Red Sox with infielders this season, it becomes increasingly apparent as the spring training campaign progresses that Manager Joe Cronin may be forced to join the ranks of bench pilots. At this stage of the training session it develops that Joe's only chance to play regularly is at second base, and even at that infield berth the Boston leader is engaged in a battle with two of his hired athletes.

Last year it was definitely determined that Cronin's shortstop days had ended. At least, Joe wouldn't have a chance at the short field with the talented little Eric McNair around. So Cronin tried third base, and although it was easy to detect his inexperience at the position, it appeared his playing days might be lengthened by the experiment. Near the close of the 1936 American League race, he became enthusiastic at the thought of continuing at the new post in '37.

Monkey Wrench

However, a monkey wrench was thrown into the machinery again when, during the off-season, Frank Higgins became the tenth Philadelphia Athletics player to join Tom Yawkey's Boston club.

Higgins is perhaps the leading third baseman in the circuit. His only rivals for that distinction are Red Rolfe of the Yankees and Marvin Owen of Detroit. And Frank is strictly a third sacker, despite the fact that back in his sandlot days he played other infield positions.

Therefore, with the hard-hitting Texan on third, Cronin was forced to seek continuation of his active playing days at another spot. Early in the current training grind, he selected second base.

Cronin's Attitude

Of course it is not difficult to understand Cronin's attitude. He is still a young man and does not relish the thought of running his team mates from the shadows of the dugout. And his batting punch would be welcome. But it must be admitted that to date, Joe has not fitted well into his new position. Whether or not he can improve through the remaining exhibition games here in the Grapefruit League, is a matter of almost daily discussion. However, it is our contention that Manager Joe will not play second base for the Red Sox this season. Or, if he starts the campaign at that station, he will not remain there for long.

Cronin was a second baseman when he came up to the Pittsburgh Pirates back in 1926, and the official records credit him with playing 38 games there. The following year he shifted to shortstop. In 1936, the young pilot appeared in 21 games at third base, and 60 contests at shortstop, but none at second.

San Diego Rookie

Also in the running for that open second base berth are Bobby Doerr, the sensational San Diego rookie, and Oscar Melillo, the veteran. Although still under the voting age, Doerr looks like the finished product. As Eddie Collins said recently: "I was particularly impressed with Doerr's poise. Usually a ball player doesn't acquire poise until he has been around the majors two or three years, at the least. But Doerr had that quality the first day out here."

Despite Doerr's showing in camp, it might be unwise to play the youngster regularly this year, considering his inexperience. Yet, he could be just the spark needed to lift the Red Sox into the pennant race. Joe Di Maggio played a similar role for the Yanks last year.

And that brings us to Melillo. Oscar is a great defensive infielder, but notoriously weak at the plate. If Cronin gets added batting punch this season from Higgins, Cramer and possibly McNair, the little Italian would be a handy man around second base. His ability is well known, so if neither Cronin nor Doerr comes up to expectations, Melillo will be the Red Sox second baseman. And although "Skee" might fail many times in a batting pinch, he will save equally as many ball games choking off base hits.

Batting Slump

Training camp echoes . . . Dallesandro, the diminutive rookie outfielder from Syracuse, has fallen into a batting slump that injures his chances of breaking into the Red Sox outfield . . . Dominic was hitting the ball hard during the early days of training . . . Probably trying too hard . . . Bob "Red" Daughters, the former Holy Cross collegian who is making a lasting impression here at Payne field, and Ted Olson, the one-time Dartmouth star, are inseparable pals . . . Fabian Gaffke is the "silent" man of the Red Sox, and is running Gene Moore of the Bees a close race for the championship of Boston . . . This is Rube Walberg's fifteenth season in the majors . . . The other evening, in the cool of the Sarasota Terrace veranda, Rube tried to recall other active American Leaguers who preceded him into the circuit . . . He remembered only one—Jimmy Dykes.

Longwood Committees

Irving C. Wright, president, has named two of the committees that will operate this season at the Longwood Cricket Cllub.

Women—Mrs. George W. Wightman, chairman; Mrs. J. Lewis Bremer, Mrs. Marshal Fabyan Jr. (Sarah Palfrey), Mrs. Melvin M. Johnson Jr. (Virginia Rice), Mrs. Carlton R. Mabley, Jr. (Virginia Cross), Mrs. Whitfield Painter (Marjorie Morrill) and Mrs. Reginald H. Smithwick (Eleanor Holton).

Umpires—Charles G. Plimpton, chairman; Winslow Blanchard, 2d; G. Austin D'Arcy, T. Jefferson Glover, David S. Niles and T. Barnet Plimpton.

And Talking of . . . Old Boys

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Country Calls

LONDON—I was invited to the War Office the other day to consider how best the Old Boys can engage themselves in making London safe from air attack. A statement which, I perceive, falls immediately and with a resounding crash into that class of observation that could have been far better said.

Nothing is further from my desire than to appear to allude familiarly to the high command. Or to suggest to you a scene in which medaled veterans rise wearily from that map-strewn conference table and, transferring a lean forefinger from the bonudary lines to the bell push, say, "Send for Stead."

Far from it. The only reason why my presence was requested was because I am the honorary secretary of the Old Boys' Association of my school, and the "O. B.'s" of certain schools in the Londan area are being roped in to co-operate in the manning of searchlights and anti-aircraft guns, as part of the British Territorial Army.

Did you realize that the ground defense of London against air attack is actually in the hands of amateur soldiers? Well, it is. And, because it is felt that those forces need strengthening, the War Office is evolving a scheme to utilize in this connection the "team spirit" characteristic of all "Old Boy" undertakings.

Briefly, the scheme is that the members of each O. B. A. shall band together and serve as a unit, competing, so to speak, with the Old Boy rivals they know on the field of sport. It is intended that their duties shall be centered in the towns in or near which their schools—maybe their own homes, as well—are situated; and local inter-O. B. A. rivalry will be exploited to bring the various units to a high peak of efficiency. In time the Old Boys would presumably be able to provide their own officers. So far the O. B. A.'s approached are those connected with day schools. The Old Boys of boarding schools are too scattered.

The strength of this plan is obvious. All the members of each unit will have graduated from the same school, they will be defending territory in which they have a special, personal interest, and they will have the spur of competition as an incentive to progress in their anti-aircraft duties.

Note the Capitals

To appreciate the full possibilities of the project, you need to realize what these Old Boys are, as a whole. The two capital letters make all the difference. For there is a distinction between Old Boys and old boys. Some people, of course, are both. But the folk I would draw your particular attention to today are those Old Boys young enough still to be actively engaged in Rugby or association football, field hockey, cricket, lawn tenhis, golf and all the rest of the more strenuous sports.

It is obvious, perhaps, that, if they chose to do so, the Old Boys could put into the field representative sides that would have the measure of any "non O. B." teams that might be selected. The Old Boy element—and I am referring not only to that from the public schools, but those from the secondary, elementary and private schools as well—permeates the whole of British sport, of course, but all I am concerned with telling you about just now is the extensive program of sport which O. B.'s have organized specially for themselves.

There are few games in which the Old Boys, as such, do not figure prominently, and in which they do not have a championship all their own. The latest such event to be organized is the squash racquets competition for the Londonderry Cup. In golf, Old Boys contend for the Halford-Hewitt Trophy; in association football for the Arthur Dunn Cup. In Rugby football and cricket, there is no comprehensive championship for Old Boys, but many of their clubs have earned the highest respect from the "open" clubs. The Halford-Hewitt golf meet for old public schoolboys, held annually at Deal, has now grown to enormous proportions and, coming at the outset of each season, gives valuable pointers to the relative early form of most of the country's crack amateur players.

Many-Sided

The Old Boys' Associations of most schools are many-sided. There is the central body, the Association, and radiating from it may be a football club, a cricket club, an athletic club, a badminton club, a lawn tennis club—and anything else you please. Not to mention non-sporting activities, such as debating societies, Masonic lodges and dramatic clubs.

In these days the difficulties of running sports clubs for Old Boys—and I write with some feeling on this point, as I have been trying to do such a thing for 10 consecutive years—has been increased by the facilities provided by the big business houses for the athletic recreation of employees. It is quite customary for a youngster to leave school, loyally join his "O. B." Rugger or soccer club and then to find that it is incumbent upon him to play for his office team.

Everyone knows that prominence in sport in a big firm is a help to advancement and no young man is blamed for allowing this consideration to weigh with him. But it is rather galling to the Old Boys' clubs that so many of their bright stars should twinkle in another firmament.

The membership of an Old Boys' club is strictly confined—though I suppose this is really self-evident—to people all educated at the same school. Thus, the Old Merchant Taylors, who have such a big reputation at Rugger, are all former pupils of the Merchant Taylors School, the Old Alleynians were all at Dulwich College, and so it goes on—Old Etonians, Old Harrovians, Old Rugbeians, etc., etc. And again, etc.

These Old Boys, ranging from the most exclusive schools to the least exclusive, are largely responsible for the polychromatic "Old School Tie," which is such a cheerful and occasionally very striking feature of British neckwear. Practically every Englishman is an Old Something-or-Other, and in his wardrobe, if not actually under his collar, is the combination of colors which announces this fact to the world at large.

Old Boys, I may add, are, as a general rule, extraordinarily good "club men." Their interests may be sharply divided, but all generations of them are linked strongly (in spite of themselves, almost) by their passage through "the dear old school." And

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says

Drawn by John A. May

"Can you imagine a more powerful tie?"

One Out of Every Four Athletes On Yale Dean's List

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 25 (AP)—Brains and brawn mixed so well at Yale that one out of every four athletes on the university's varsity and junior varsity squads is mentioned on the dean's list, which was disclosed yesterday.

Five sports captains headed by Larry Kelley of Williamsport, Penna., succeeded in averaging at least 80 scholastically. Kelley, an All-America football player, who led the past season's Blue eleven, is a star on the basketball squad and will captain the baseball team, which will open its season soon.

In all, the dean's list which gives students mentioned on it unlimited cuts, carried the names of 653 upper classmen and 91 freshmen, of whom nearly half, or 47 per cent, are self-supporting.

Other athletic captains listed, included Buel Hollister Jr., of Islip, N. Y., squash racquets; Richard I. Galland of Denver, Colo., boxing; Morgan C. Walker of Baltimore, lacrosse, and William I. Randall of Framingham, Mass., junior varsity fencing.

University officials pointed out that six of the 10 men who comprised the boxing squad are on the list and at least four of these swapped punches with rival institutions in every dual meet on the schedule.

Other campus leaders honored, included John W. Field of Bridgeport, James E. Ecklund of Jamestown, N. Y., R. Sargent Shriver Jr., of New York, William A. W. Krebs Jr. of Tulsa, Okla., John R. Thompson and Louis T. Stowe Jr. of Bronxville, N. Y., Irving W. Batdorf of Reading, Penna., Richard B. Tennant of New York, Burton A. MacLean of Batavia, N. Y., William D. Embree Jr. of Tenafly, N. J., Henry F. Miller of New York, and Potter Stewart of Cincinnati, who has been selected as a Henry fellow to study in England next year.

Kelley has been on the dean's list since his freshman year. He held a New York Yale Club scholarship during his first three years and this year holds the Mory's scholarship. In addition to his athletic activities, he is chairman of the class day committee and a member of the Pundits.

Harvard Gridsters Open Spring Drills

Harvard's football candidates turned out yesterday in full force for the first official spring practice drill. Coach Dick Harlow greeted a squad of 44 upper classmen at Soldiers Field.

This number of Crimson grid aspirants swelled the squad to 86, as 42 freshmen have been working out the past week under special supervision.

Bermuda Beats Yale

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 25 (AP)—An all-Bermuda rugby team defeated the traveling Yale University squad, 5 to 0, yesterday.

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Business and Industry • # 'Credit Based on Productive Capacity' Theory Called Radical • Commerce and Finance

Chicago Develops Motion Pictures For Advertising

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Once more Chicago has a thriving motion picture industry just as in the days before Hollywood picked off the old Biograph and Essanay stars who glittered here in the dawn of the motion picture era. And the old Essanay company, and the Essanay plant, now operated by another concern, are playing a big part in the picture revival.

But the business is a wholly different one now. The pictures Chicago produces today are not intended for theaters but to sell goods. Sales executives of large corporations provide the stories, an expert in salesmanship writes the scenarios and persons who know advertising technique as well as they do drama manage the production.

Equipment Portable

It's a big business they handle, too. Motion pictures and the more important "slide films" are used by a great many large corporations to train their far-flung sales forces as well as to convey information to customers visually. So small are the new portable projecting machines that a salesman can carry one in a suit case. Opening it on the desk of his prospect, he can stage a performance of his narrow-gauge film then and there without even the formality of pulling down the shades. Other slide films are shown to groups of salesmen in show rooms.

So much business of this kind has been developed in recent years that Chicago's classified telephone directory carries a column headed "motion picture producers," and there are 20 or more names under it. A half dozen are sizable organizations with several stages, film laboratories and other equipment. Detroit is also a center for this business.

"Still" Pictures

A large percentage of the work done by these houses is not strictly speaking motion picture production but the making of "slide films." The film consists of a series of still pictures presented in story sequence, and interspersed with diagrams, printed matter, and anything else needed to put over the particular message the manufacturer has to tell. A phonograph record timed to fit the pictures tells the story, the characters in the "stills" sometimes indulging in sprightly dialogue.

"Props" for these films are quite different from those of Hollywood productions. Step into the Essanay studio here and you see an odd conglomeration of trade products, such as electric ranges, washing machines, insulating materials, welding machines, with obsolete models for contrast in "then and now" scenes.

For the Consumer

Films for three distinct purposes are made by these companies: to interest consumer-purchasers, to sell purchasing agents, and to educate salesmen. The last is the biggest field. Automobile companies pioneered in the use of films for salesman training.

Any kind of product apparently lends itself to this method. Advertising experts at one company here were not stumped at all when they were asked to dramatize the selling of a flex-arc welding machine, or to picture the production of "micarta," a synthetic material used in gears and cams, or to show the advantages of rural electrification.

Chicago's largest companies include Atlas, Burton Holmes, Jam Handy, Mutual and the Chicago Film Laboratory. The most elaborate plant is that of Wilding Picture Productions, Inc., which moved here from Detroit not so long ago. The Wilding company took over the original Essanay plant, which was not being used by the Essanay company at the time, and put $150,000 into improvements in it. Norman E. Wilding, president, announces that an $80,000 film laboratory will be completed this spring.

Canada's Gold Mining Rises in January

OTTAWA, (CP) — A substantial increase was shown in production of gold in Canada during January when the output amounted to 328,545 ounces compared with 277,554 in January, 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports.

Ontario led the provinces with a production of 208,943 ounces, Quebec was second with 61,173 and British Columbia third with 38,132. Manitoba and Saskatchewan produced 18,707 ounces, Nova Scotia 1367, while the output of alluvial gold in the Yukon was 223 ounces.

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Farmers Have Best February Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Farmers received the largest cash income from marketing in February for that month since 1930, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Total was $504,000,000, compared with $449,000,000 in February, 1936, and $257,000,000 in 1933.

In addition, farmers received $53,000,000 in February in government payments under the soil-conservation program. No such payments were made in February, last year. The largest income gains for the month were from marketings of wheat, cotton and potatoes.

Answer to Labor Unrest Seen In Wage-Hour Plan

NEW YORK (AP)—Hugh Johnson, former NRA administrator, asserted tonight that a "decent, scientific schedule of minimum wages and maximum hours" was the only answer to labor unrest and other national problems.

He told the packing conference of the American Management Association:

Decent Plan Needed

"I don't believe you are going to have any solution of labor unrest, any balanced budget, any absorption of the unemployed, any reduction in taxes, until you have a decent, scientific schedule of minimum wages and maximum hours.

"I'll go a step further and say that if we don't get about it with reasonable alacrity, there's another thing we're not going to have—and that is any country in any such sense as we have been accustomed to regard it."

Discussing labor and unemployment, he prefaced those words with: "I may be perfectly haywire, but I think what we tried to do in the first six months of the NRA is the answer."

"We can't absorb the unemployed of this country," Mr. Johnson contended, "in view of their vast multitude and in view also of the constantly increasing mechanical efficiency of this country on the present schedule of hours of work.

Urges Fewer Hours

"Part of the answer to this most perplexing of our problems is some reduction in the hours of work per week with no reduction in either weekly wage or buying power of the weekly wage."

He added he did not "pretend to have the whole solution of the unemployment problem," and that there "seemed to be wide disagreement and various solutions in Washington.

"Lower prices alone won't do it. You can't sell automobiles at $50 a car to a man who hasn't got a job or $5 to bless him—and hence not any credit. If you could, why is Russia with 180,000,000 people about 1 per cent of the market for American automobiles that the American population is?"

Argentina Defers Offering of Bonds

NEW YORK (AP)—The Argentine Government has decided to defer offering of $42,000,000 in refunding bonds recently registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission because market conditions at the present time do not appear favorable, Dr. C. Alonso Irigoyen, financial attaché of the Argentine Embassy, announced.

The refunding operation necessary to the retirement of two 6 per cent issues by Oct. 1 will be made from cash resources of the Treasury, built up largely for the purpose of an issue of internal bonds, he said.

"Operations in the (American) market in the near future will therefore be limited to the refunding of about $33,000,000 of 6 per cent dollar bonds," the announcement said.

Federal Reserve Leaders Warn Of 'Boom Psychology'

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP)—Federal Reserve officials, watching rising price barometers for economic storm signals, expressed concern today lest a "boom psychology" develop.

They said that psychological factors, such as widespread expectation of advancing prices, may be as important as fundamental economic conditions in causing inflation.

See No Danger Yet

At present, authorities asserted, there is some "forward buying" in anticipation of price increases but thus far it has not reached inflationary proportions.

When such buying, initiated by speculators, becomes widespread, prices soar, profits increase and production is stimulated.

Because that may lead to a general economic crash, officials said any tendency toward such a development would be closely scrutinized.

They added that the related problems of credit expansion and monetary velocity — the rapidity with which dollars change hands—also are being studied. Authorities said there are not yet signs of danger, but expressed the view that too rapid acceleration in this field would be a manifestation of inflation.

Credit Rise Is Watched

President Roosevelt said at Warm Springs, Ga., yesterday that credit expansion would be watched, but indicated no new controls were contemplated at present.

Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Reserve Board suggested recently that the federal budget be balanced to check inflation. Officials said today if this were done, existing credit controls would be adequate.

They reported there were indications that monetary velocity is increasing, but still is materially below 1928 and 1929 levels.

Some economists regard monetary velocity as a price influence almost equal in importance to supply and demand and the total volume of money.

Officials said Eccles and other fiscal heads probably would discuss sharp price uptrends with Mr. Roosevelt on his return from Warm Springs.

Pullman 1936 Net Equals $1.64 Share; Showed Loss in 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net earnings of $6,347,107 are reported by Pullman, Inc., for the year 1936 after all charges and taxes, including provision of $69,272 for Federal surtax on undistributed profits. This profit is equal to $1.64 a share on 3,820,180 shares of stock and compares with a net loss of $273,728 in 1935.

Net working capital increased $8,694,641 during the year. At Dec. 31, 1936 current assets totaled $73,212,031, including $26,857,608 cash and $12,774,475 U. S. Government securities (market value $14,087,820). Current liabilities amounted to $15,303,260, leaving net working capital of $57,908,771 as compared with $49,214,130 at the end of 1935.

President Crawford, in remarks to stockholders, states in part as follows:

Investment in air conditioning installations now approximating $27,500,000 is being amortized on substantially a five-year basis.

In the sleeping car business an earning of $4,193,324 contrasted with a loss of $1,646,980 in 1935, and is the best earning recorded in this division since 1930.

In the manufacturing business an earning of $2,744,775 compared with an earning of $228,717 in 1935, and also reflects the highest level of earning in this division since 1930.

The earning of $892,597 from security investments, after provision for administrative expense of the parent company, reflects a contraction of $455,504 from 1935, principally on account of lessened interest from securities that were sold or collected during the year and the cash proceeds absorbed in working capital accounts.

'Great National Housing Policy' Is Seen by Real Estate Executive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The unfolding of a "great national housing policy" is seen by Herbert U. Nelson, secretary of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, in current developments from several directions.

Tentative accomplishments have been made, for example, he says, in the form of: 1. A reserve system for building and loan associations, such as are found in Home Loan banks. 2. Mortgage insurance. 3. Experiments in construction.

Home for Everyone

"Whatever the policy may come to be in detail," he says, "its core must be something positive, not something negative. Slum elimination is not enough. Elimination of sub-standard housing for low income groups is not enough. The core should be decent housing for every family, with home ownership made possible to every family of reasonably stable income expectation, whether this income be large or small."

The work of any Federal Housing Authority, such as is now proposed in Senator Wagner's bill, he adds, might best be centered on assisting every individual city to set up a housing commission of its own to study its own needs. The federal authority, he says, could give the localities a general working plan so that what is found in one city could be compared with what is found in others. The Federal Government, he further suggests, might well match its funds with the localities to make a thorough study possible. Such a proposed authority, he holds, might most effectively be attached to the federal housing administration, and if set up in this way and with this specific objective would require only a comparatively small appropriation.

Urges Local Commissions

"If we had three or four hundred such local commissions coming together to compare studies and working with a federal housing authority," he says, "we would have the machinery through which we could learn what we need and could build a program of such broad scope that all business and industry would enthusiastically carry along."

Mr. Nelson points out that after a dozen years of futile experimentation England established such a basis for co-operation between local and central governments, and that it was only after that that real progress resulted in its housing program.

Class I Roads Take On More Employees

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission reports marked increases for 1936 in the number of employees of Class I carriers, and in compensation paid.

The commission's bureau of statistics said the average number of employees was 1,065,970, an increase of 71,852, or 7.23 per cent, compared with 1935.

The total compensation for the year was $1,848,498,422, an increase of 12.49 per cent over 1935.

Eccles' Linking of 'Easy' Money And Employment Is Questioned

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—One of the most significant sentences of Mr. Eccles' recent statement does not appear to have received adequate analysis in the subsequent extensive discussion in the press and elsewhere. In conservative Wall Street circles it is considered unsound, but there is a possibility that in this respect Wall Street conservatism is itself unsound.

The sentence was considered important enough by Mr. Eccles himself to constitute the lead to his policy announcement. He said: "I . . . expect to continue to be an advocate of (an easy money) policy so long as there are large numbers of people who are unable to find employment in private industry, which means that the full productive capacity of the nation is not being utilized." Under such conditions, to restrict the available supply of capital and thus to make it difficult, if not impossible, to employ these people would not only be anti-social, but uneconomic."

This admirable statement of ultimate policy is probably the most radical expression ever to be made publicly by a high official of the Federal Reserve system. Never before have Reserve officials given more than what was obviously mere lip-service to the basic idea that the country's credit system is inadequate unless involuntary unemployment is virtually eliminated and the full productive capacity of the country is utilized.

New Statement of Policy

This idea is not new among common people whose ideals of the financial system are not alloyed with skepticism as to its limitations, but it is wholly new as an expression of policy for a Federal Reserve Board head. It is tantamount to saying that the country's credit ought to be, and will in the future actually be "based upon" the country's productive capacity.

Hardly anyone will disagree with the chairman that a credit policy is both anti-social and uneconomic unless it permits full employment and lets the full productive capacity of the nation be utilized. Every normal person believes in the more abundant life; nearly everyone realizes that assurance of a job is the greatest security most people need, or hope for, and that the presence of insecure people in society weakens the security of the secure.

But it must be obvious that a radical change in our credit system is still to be made if it is to be based on the productive capacity of the nation's industry, commerce, and agriculture. It is not now so based and never has been. In financial fundamentals it is well to get back to the pedestrian meaning of the simplest words. The credit structure has consisted of promises whose ultimate reliability has depended on cellars of gold. Credit has depended on tiers of promises to deliver this gold on demand. The relation between this gold and the country's productive capacity, its willing hands, its inventories of raw materials, or its industrial and agricultural equipment, has been virtually nil—an imaginary relation that has involved labyrinths of logic and mazes of mathematics. In hard times the excess reserves of industrial capacity and commodity inventories and unemployed men have piled up tremendously but they have not been available as "base" for the credit structure.

Credit-Production Link

Strictly and precisely speaking, the credit reserves have had one slender source of supply in the country's productive capacity. They have been the beneficiary of whatever part of the country productive capacity could be shifted into gold mining under the spur of hard times, low prices, distress wages and consequently lowered mining costs. This was the orthodox Victorian explanation of the gold standard—that the supply of currency depended on the cost of producing gold, and consequently would increase during hard times and shrink in good times, and so, in a sense, would be dependent on the productive capacity of the country.

But this support to the financial reserves of a country, provided by its excess reserve of goods and services, equipment and manpower, has been so insignificant that since the decline in prestige of classical economics it has been wholly ignored. An article on this page this month actually argued that even this attenuated relation between productive capacity and credit reserves should be severed.

Despite all the banking changes of recent years, our credit system is still fundamentally the same. It is based on a mountain of gold instead of cellars of gold, but it has no more tangible nor obvious relation to the nation's excess reserves of men and equipment than before. The present reserves have been given a virtually infinite elasticity and expansibility by the new laws. But this expansibility is only for emergencies. The elastic currency is designed only to be loaned temporarily to distressed borrowers. At such times it does not give employment. Moreover, the business and wage-earning community cannot be allowed to rely on it too heavily, or it will be discounted in higher prices to the point where distrust sets in and confidence begins to fail. It is still, in short, merely an emergency inventory of legal tender money.

Is Easy Credit the Answer?

Financial history indicates that full and ideal prosperity "based on" a reserve system has never lasted. Bankers have always carried reserves even before these reserves were pooled in central banking vaults, but demand for them has always indicated, accentuated, and aggravated the waning of employment opportunities. Only when society has forgotten the emergencies for which reserves are kept has anything like full employment been even approximated.

Demand for reserves has never been capable of immediate and automatic translation into demand for reserve labor, reserve inventories of wheat, copper, cotton, etc., because reserves have never consisted of anything that could be replenished in a pinch by productive society. They have consisted of something scarce by nature, like gold, the supply of which cannot be readily increased by human labor, not scarce like food and clothing, the supply of which can readily be increased by human labor. Reliance on such reserves has put the scarcity in scarcity economics.

Even in 1929—that famous or notorious year—an official of the National Industrial Conference Board estimated the unemployed at 600,000 and asserted that involuntary unemployment, or technological employment, as it was called then, was the outstanding economic problem of the time. The last wave of the nineteen-twenties' credit expansion failed to float these men into jobs when the tide began to recede.

It is only a hope that the present tide will give employment to all. There is no assurance. It is hard to see how there can be, barring a change in the base of our credit structure, radical enough to make credit conditions obviously, immediately, and consistently related to the productive capacity of the country. Mr. Eccles' statement is a challenge to both Wall Street and Washington to discover what this radical change must be.

Financial Briefs

The existence in Northern Alberta, Canada, of a tremendous oil reserve of between 100 billion to 250 billion barrels, which offers assurance that the world is safe from possible early exhaustion of its oil supply, was reported at closing sessions of the annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers in New York City. Only about 1 per cent of the smaller estimate, or about one billion barrels, is of immediate economic importance, it was pointed out. The reason is that the new oil reserve is mixed with thick sand and will have to be mined in shafts, thus making it considerably more costly to obtain.

Based on the figures as reported by Lamborn & Co., world stocks of sugar on Sept. 1, 1936, were 8,608,000 tons, a decrease of 385,000 tons, or approximately 4.5 per cent, when compared with the stock on hand on the same date in 1935. For Sept. 1, 1937, it is estimated that the world stocks of sugar will approximate 9,133,000 tons, an increase of 525,000 tons over the previous year. This will be the first increase in world stocks since 1931, when 12,362,000 tons were on hand.

W. R. Williamson, federal social security actuary, told the Boston Life Insurance and Trust Council that social security taxes may eventually reach 20 per cent of pay rolls. He said it would actually take about 27 per cent to provide against all contingencies involved in social security, but he based his estimated figure on the experience of European countries. He urged extension of direct taxes on pay rolls to replace indirect or concealed taxation.

Distributors Group, Inc. has prepared a study of the management results of 67 investment companies covering the period 1926 to 1936 inclusive. These 67 companies had total assets of $1,480,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1936 or 75 per cent of the assets of the 159 investment companies which have reported to date this year.

The Fifteenth Annual Convention of the American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc., will be held Oct. 27, 28 and 29, 1937, at the Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

Seligman, Lubetkin & Co. have prepared a statistical report on the West Michigan Steel Foundry Co.

D. M. S. Hegarty & Co., Inc., have prepared a study of the American Box Board Company.

Packard 1936 Net Equals 47c Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—A net profit of $7,053,220 for the year 1936 is reported by the Packard Motor Car Company after depreciation and reserves for taxes, equal to 47 cents a share on the 15,000,000 outstanding no-par common shares, and compares with $3,315,622, or 22 cents a share in 1935.

"The year just closed was one of noteworthy progress for the company," says Alvan Macauley, president, in his annual report to stockholders. "We carried on our program of expansion in accordance with plans more than three years ago. Our volume of business for the year was much larger, factory sales amounting to $73,052,859, which was $23,086,439, or 46.2 per cent more than in the preceding year."

The company produced 54.4 per cent more cars in 1936 than in 1935, and during the last five months of 1936 its volume averaged 75 per cent higher. Present schedules call for production of more than 600 cars a day. The number of Packard employees has increased steadily and totaled 13,112 at the factory as the year ended.

Jones & Laughlin Net $4,129,600 for 1936

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The $220,000,000 Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation reported net profits of $4,129,600 for 1936 from gross sales and earnings of $94,406,000.

In 1935 the corporation had a net loss of $398,715 and sales of $63,551,383.

Rail Rates' Rise Held Unnecessary By Commissioner

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AP) — Robert E. Webb, chairman of the Kentucky Railroad Commission, suggested to the Interstate Commerce Commission today that "a better economic structure" of railroads would be preferable to higher freight rates. He submitted a statement and exhibits to support his arguments against higher schedules asked by the railroads.

The burden of the proposed schedules would fall on shippers "least able to bear it," he said, while benefits would be given to carriers "showing the least need."

Mr. Webb's exhibits included figures intended to show that coal would bear a large part of an increase in rates. Out of 144 roads and systems, only 36 stood to benefit by the proposed increased rates, he said, and 16 of these showed profitable operation in 1935, the last year for which complete records were available.

Would Benefit Best Roads

Taken as a whole, Mr. Webb said, this group of 36 roads did not need more revenues, in view of records before the I. C. C. showing that money-making roads paid a total of $88,049,785 above a 6 per cent dividend level for the year 1935.

Mr. Webb said that although the carriers sought additional revenues of $120,000,000 a year in the proceedings which opened the present rate hearings, figures they placed in the record yesterday indicated a gain of only $42,414,940. He said they could save that much by refinancing their bonded indebtedness.

The Kentucky commissioner contended that by calling all their bonds now bearing more than 4 per cent interest, and reissuing them at 4 per cent, the roads could save more than $50,000,000 a year.

The greatest benefit in dollars and cents from the proposed higher rates, according to Mr. Webb, would accrue to the New York Central Lines, which showed a net profit of $3,360,420 in 1935. The increased rates, he said, would give the New York Central $5,010,635, although it had paid $3,071,851 in excess of 4 per cent interest on its bonded indebtedness for the year, and $431,825 in excess of 6 per cent on its capital stock.

Sees Overcapitalization

The Chesapeake & Ohio, listed as making a net profit of $31,039,485 in 1935, would gain $3,685,042, Mr. Webb said, while the Louisville & Nashville, another coal-carrying road, would add an estimated $1,967,318, although it showed a profit of $4,128,943.

Each of these roads, he found, paid more than $1,000,000 above 4 per cent interest on bonded indebtedness.

The Baltimore & Ohio, Mr. Webb said, stood to gain $3,115,789 a year from the proposed higher rates, or about enough to wipe out its deficit of $3,180,909 for 1935. However, he said, this road paid $4,743,686 above 4 per cent on its bonds.

A comparative study of money-making and money-losing roads for 1935 included in Mr. Webb's exhibits was designed to support his argument that the unprofitable roads were overcapitalized, as well as overvalued because of insufficient write-offs for depreciation.

If the unprofitable roads were reorganized to give them the same investment basis as the profitable ones, Mr. Webb said, they would write off $3,052,902,390 of present valuations, and convert about a fourth of their bonds into stock.

Bank Clearings Up 28.2 P. C. Above 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $6,889,833,000 in the week ended March 24, an increase of 28.2 per cent over $5,372,442,000 in the same week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reports.

In the preceding week clearings in the same cities were 2.1 per cent higher than in the 1936 comparative.

The aggregate at New York City was $4,475,372,000, a gain of 24.0 per cent over $3,610,120,000 last year. The total at outside centers of $2,414,461,000 represented a gain of 37.0 per cent over the figures last year.

Every city registered increases over the 1936 comparative. At Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Baltimore and Portland, Ore., the upturn was in excess of 50 per cent. Part of the increase at Pittsburgh was traceable to the fact that a year ago flood conditions seriously handicapped business.

Clearings at Chicago were $327,800,000, a gain of 21.7 per cent over $269,300,000 last year.

Hull Would Increase Foreign Sugar Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Secretary Hull, in a statement transmitted to the House Agriculture Committee, favored an increase in quotas allocated to foreign countries on their sugar exports to the United States. The committee is considering legislation for the production, control, marketing and importation of that commodity.

Mr. Hull's position was based on the benefits to be derived for American exports through more liberal trade policies. His statement was general in character. It did not refer to the proposed increase in the excise tax on sugar, as he left that and other details for later treatment.

Melville Shoe Sales Gain

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of Melville Shoe Corp. for the four weeks ended March 13 totaled $2,227,330, an increase of 17.98 per cent over the $1,887,855 for the similar period last year, the company reported.

Retail Advertising Has 12 P. C. Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Newspapers carried 12 per cent more retail display advertising in the week ended March 13 than in the like week of last year, Advertising Age, national advertising newspaper, reported today.

Basing its figures on reports covering all of the newspapers in 77 important cities the publication states that retail advertising in those cities, for the week, totaled 22,314,988 lines.

For the year through March 13, newspapers in the measured cities carried a total of 187,513,414 lines, compared with 173,273,796 lines in the corresponding period of last year, a gain of 14,239,618 lines, or 8.2 per cent.

Large Potential Market for Farm Tractors in U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—There is at present a huge potential market for farm tractors, according to Brookmire. Less than one third of approximately 4,300,000 farms in excess of 50 acres has been equipped with tractors at the present time, says the report.

It is estimated that there is a potential market for over 3,000,000 additional units, which would be enough to keep the industry occupied for over 10 years at the 1936 production rate. This estimate does not include the substantial replacement demand that can reasonably be expected.

Proof of the tendency toward mechanization of farms is found in the fact that the number of horses used on farms has declined 43 per cent during the last 17 years. The possibilities in the tractor market have been greatly enhanced by the introduction of the one-plow tractor, which under ordinary conditions is equivalent in power to four horses for field work. In addition, the tractor performs the work at a higher rate of speed.

New York State To Pay 2.95 P. C. On $15,000,000 Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY — Morris S. Tremaine, Controller, to the Bank of Manhattan Company and associates, has awarded a $15,000,000 issue of New York State grade-crossing-elimination bonds at a net interest cost to the State of 2.9578 per cent.

"The successful bid was 101.3743 for 3s, making the dollar premium to the State $161,145," said Controller Tremaine. "Associated with the Bank of Manhattan were Landenburg, Thalman & Co. and Speyer & Co., both of New York City."

There were two other "all or none" bids made. One came from a syndicate headed by the National City Bank, and the other from a group headed by the Chase National Bank. The National City group's bid was 100.819 for 3 per cent bonds or a net cost to the State of 2.9678, making the dollar premium above par $122,850. The bid of the Chase group was 100.64 for 3 per cent bonds figuring the net interest rate at 2.9749, or the above-par dollar premium $96,000.

Considering the general market conditions, Controller Tremaine found the sale "fairly satisfactory."

Eastman Kodak Co. Net $8.23 a Share

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—Eastman Kodak Co., of Rochester, N. Y., reported consolidated profits for 1936 of $18,906,371, equal after dividends on preferred stock to $8.23 a share of common. This compared with 1935 consolidated net profits of $15,913,251 or $6.90 a share of common.

W. G. Stuber, chairman, said improvement in income from operations, amounting to about 22 per cent, was attributable to increased volume of business and economies in operation.

A decline in the price of silver necessitated an adjustment in inventories, involving reduction in value of $225,962, which was charged to general and contingent reserve.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Net $1.09 Share in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, in its pamphlet report for 1936, showed net income of $1,323,824, equal to $1.09 a share on common stock. For the previous year the company reported a deficit of $1,943,801.

Gross revenues amounted to $49,156,379, an increase of 21 per cent, compared with 1935. Expenses amounted to $35,247,646, an increase of 10 per cent over the previous year. The company's operating revenue was 72 per cent, the lowest ince 1916.

E. E. Loomis, president, stated the company's claim against the German Government on account of the Black Tom explosion "received active consideration during the year, and it is believed that some progress has been made."

Monogram Pictures Corp.

NEW YORK—Monogram Pictures Corporation has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering 1,000,000 shares of its $1 par value capital stock, of which 350,000 shares will be offered to the public after the registration statement becomes effective through J. A. Sisto & Co. Proceeds from the sale of the stock will be devoted to the production of motion pictures.

Reducing Federal Banking Activity Big Bank Problem

ATLANTA, March 25 (AP)—Tom K. Smith of St. Louis, president of the American Bankers Association, said today that bankers face a big problem in deciding how much work now performed by the Federal Government can be turned back to chartered banks.

In an address before a regional conference of the American Bankers Association, he said "it should be emphasized that the Government did not force itself into the banking business.

Bankers Asked Aid

"As the crisis grew acute, there arose a greater and greater demand from private business that the Federal Government throw its immense credit resources into the breach, and the Government did so only in response to this demand."

He said the Bankers Association is making studies to serve as basis for negotiation with Government officials on the curtailment of Federal banking activity.

Citing the "heritage of problems" left by the depression, he said, "Unquestionably the present is one of the most important periods in the history of American banking.

"In our day-to-day operations we must be unceasingly careful to see that the public understands every transaction we handle. We must give the public the facts clearly and courteously, so that we may remove all mystery from chartered banking."

Surplus Funds Problem

Investment of surplus funds is a major problem for banks, he said.

"Under the Social Security Act, approximately 3 per cent of the nation's business pay roll will this year be diverted into the reserve fund, which must be invested in Government bonds.

"In other words, unless it is modified, this act will operate to remove increasing amounts of Government securities from the investment portfolios of the banks.

"At the present time, banks hold over 50 per cent of the Government debt, and in spite of that fact we are complaining of having too much idle cash. What will we do if we have to exchange some of our present investment for still more cash?"

Union Carbide Net $4.09 Share in 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the year 1936 the Union Carbide & Cabron Corp. had a net income of $36,852,208 after Federal income taxes, provision for surtax on undistributed profits, depreciation, depletion and interest equivalent to $4.09 a share on 9,000,743 no-par shares, including 97,605 held by the company, against $27,254,249 or $3.03 a share in 1935.

Current assets Dec. 31, 1936, were $97,040,109 and current liabilities $24,398,671, against $87,439,864 and $15,986,740 a year before. Cash and marketable securities, at market value, were $35,269,275, against $29,865,050. Inventories were $41,020,239, against $41,199,620.

For construction the corporation spent $20,416,591.73 in 1936. These expenditures were made from current assets.

In the report to the stockholders, President Ricks states that there were in operation during 1936, in the United States and Canada, 164 plants for the production of corporation products.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,400,000
Previous day	1,429,510
1937 vol. to date	155,134,906
1936 vol. to date	174,909,793

Some Industrials Gain Moderately In Quiet Market

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—A handful of industrial stocks moved up in today's market but many issues did little or nothing.

Although small gains were plentiful near the final hour, there was an assortment of losers in evidence. Dealings were about as light as yesterday, transfers approximating 1,500,000 shares.

Steels Lead Rise

Reflecting expanding demand for its products, U. S. Steel led an early advance with a gain of about 2 points at the best. Both Chrysler and General Motors, however, lost most of their morning's improvement.

On top the greater part of the time were Bethlehem, Republic, Vanadium, Gulf States Steel, Briggs Mfg., U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, National Lead, International Printing Ink, Eastman Kodak, Douglas Aircraft, American Smelting, General Electric, du Pont, Great Northern and N. Y. Central.

Moving in a restricted area were Montgomery Ward, American Telephone, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Anaconda, Kennecott, Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Westinghouse, Boeing, Seaboard Oil, International Harvester and Hudson Motors.

Corporate Bonds Rise

High grade corporate loans worked higher in the bond market today but U. S. Government obligations leveled off after a two-day advance.

Volume was light in the Federal list and offerings, which appeared in the over-the-counter market after yesterday's close, were not in quantity. Losses were as much as 11-32 in some issues.

Among corporates demand was fairly heavy. Advances of from wide fractions to a point or more appeared for American Telephone 3¼s, Hiram Walker 4¼s, Anaconda Copper 4⅛s, Remington Rand 4¼s and National Dairy 3¾s with warrants.

In the carrier division price changes were generally upward. Higher were Great Northern 4s "G," Illinois Central 4¾s, Erie 5s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s. New Haven 6s dropped more than a point.

Foreign bonds were quiet and mixed.

War in Europe Not Likely, Says Lamont

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Thomas S. Lamont, Morgan partner, returning on the French liner Paris after an eight weeks' visit abroad, regards the possibility of a European war as "unlikely."

"I haven't any particular reason for this statement—it's just a hunch," Mr. Lamont said.

Asked whether he saw any danger signs in the heavy purchase of American securities by foreign interests, Mr. Lamont replied:

"You can't blame investors in nervous Europe for wanting to invest in booming America."

Columbia Broadcasting Net Expected to Rise

NEW YORK (AP) — William S. Paley, president, told stockholders of the Columbia Broadcasting Company, at their annual meeting, he estimated net earnings for the first six months of 1937 would run $400,000 more than for the corresponding period of 1936.

For the six months ended June 30, last year, the company reported net income of $2,150,100.

The stockholders ratified a proposal for increasing the authorized capital stock to 1,500,000 shares of class "A" and 1,500,000 of class "B" stock and exchange of the present $5-par shares into two shares of new $2.50-par.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON—Trading in stock was on a small scale due to the approaching Easter holidays although prices held steady. Oil shares were firm and steel and nickel securities higher.

PARIS—The Bourse had a generally firm tone and rentes closed slightly higher.

LIVERPOOL — Wheat futures touched new high prices for the year, closed with net gains of ¾d to 2¼d. Italy and Germany were buyers of Argentine grain and weather reports from France and Germany were unfavorable. Cotton futures rallied and closed 4 to 7 points up, on speculative buying influenced by the firm Egyptian market.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev	Parity
Sterling	4.88⅛	4.88⅛	$4.8397
Demand	4.88⅛	4.88⅛	4.8397
Cables	4.88⅝	4.88⅝	4.8397
France—franc	.0439	.0429⅛	.0661
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1685	.1895
Switz'l'd—franc	.2278	.2279	.3256
Italy—Lira	.0526⅛	.0526⅛	.0526
Germany—mark	.4021	.4022	.4033
Holland—guilders	.5473	.5472	.5
Sweden—Krona	.2519	.2520	.4537
Norway—krone	.2455	.2456	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2182	.2182	.4537
Spain—peseta	*	*	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0090	.0090	.0239
Austria—schilling	.1875	.1875	.2362
Cz'ch'via—Crown	.0349	.0349	*
Finland—finm'k	.0217	.0217	.0436
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1896	.1896	.1890
Portugal—escudo	.0445½	.0445½	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0296
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3256	.3256	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0615	.0615	.2026
Chile—peso	.0517	.0519	.2040
Peru—sol	.2600	.260	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5602½	.5600½	1.7810
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2851	.2852	.4840
India—rupee	.3691	.3697	.6180
Java—florin	.5503	.5502	.6806
Hong Kong—dol.	.3050	.3050	*
Shanghai—dol.	.2937½	.2937½	*
Straits Settm'ts—dol.	.5750	.5744	.9812
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	1.0012½	1.0012½	1.0931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.4440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. Not quoted.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	51	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	3	51	51	51	
80¼	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	76½	76	76½	+1¾
23⅜	15	Adams Exp (.55a)	3	20½	20½	20½	+ ⅛
26⅝	24½	Adams-Millis (2)	4	25¼	25	25¼	Mar22
36	31¼	Addressograph (1)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ⅛
4¾	3	Advance Rumo	1	3½	⅛	3½	Mar24
10¼	7¾	Air Reduc (1a)	4	73½	72¾	73¼	— ⅛
3½	3⅛	Air-Way El Ap	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅝	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	12	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
5⅝	3⅝	Allegheny	36	4⅝	4½	4½	
50½	43	Allen pf xw	1	51	51	51	—4½
50⅝	43½	Allen pf $30 ww	9	52½	51½	52¼	+1¼
50	43⅝	Allen pf $40 ww	1	56	56	56	Mar16
53½	41½	Aller pr pf	3	45½	45	45	
49⅝	36½	Allen Steel (.40g)	44	44½	43	43¼	+ ⅜
258½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	5	244½	243	243	—1½
33½	26¼	Allied Mills (½g)	4	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
21¼	16⅝	Allied Stres (.20g)	24	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	*1	83¾	83¾	83¾	Mar24
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	28	68¼	67	67	— ⅝
39⅝	36½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	35	35	35	Mar24
8⅞	6⅞	Amal Leather	16	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
53¼	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	45	45	45	
(114⅝	101	Amerada (2)	3	106	106	106	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	92½	92½	91½	+1
41⅝	29¾	Am Bk Note (¼g)	17	30	28½	28½	—1½
60⅝	42¼	Am Br Sft (3)	11	53½	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
121	103½	Am Can (4a)	13	109½	107¼	107⅝	— ½
174	153¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	163¼	153¼	153¼	Mar29
71	54	Am Car & Fdy	13	62⅞	61	61	—1
104½	93	Am Car & F pf	2	93½	93½	93½	Mar24
90¾	7	Am Chain & C (1g)	8	85	82	84	+2½
134⅞	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	125	124¾	125	—3
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	Mar24
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	31	21	19⅜	20½	+1
29⅞	26⅜	Am Comi Alc (⅝e)	10	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
35⅜	28½	Am Crys Sug (2g)	8	28½	28¼	28½	Mar24
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	8	13¼	12	12	— ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	15	15	15	Mar15
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	84	11⅜	10½	10⅝	— ¼
38⅛	29	Am & F P $6 pf	8	50	49½	49½	
68⅞	37	Am & F P $7 pf	2	57	56⅝	56¾	— ⅛
38½	20¼	Am & F P $d pf	6	30⅜	28¼	28¼	—1⅝
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	19⅝	19	19⅜	
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	18	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
53¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	49	49	49	—1½
52⅜	46⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	47½	47	47	Mar23
4¼	2⅛	Am Ice	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	25½	25	25	+ ½
17⅜	13⅜	Am Internat (.40a)	7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	18	54	53	53	— ½
125	114	Am Loco pf	7	118¾	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	22¾	Am M & Fdy (1¼g)	8	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	11⅛	Am M&Met (.30g)	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	6	64	63¾	64	+1½
129½	122½	Am Met 6%pf (6)	2	122½	122½	122½	Mar23
16⅛	11⅝	Am Pow & Lt	19	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
87⅛	66	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	1	68½	66½	36½	+ ½
72½	55½	Am P&L $6 pf (5)	3	56¾	56½	56¾	— ¼
29½	24¾	Am Ra & St S (.80)	50	26	25	25	— ⅛
53⅛	41½	Aller pr pf	3	45¼	45	45	
49⅝	36½	Allen Steel (.40g)	44	44½	43	43¼	+ ⅜
238½	225	Al Chem & D (6)	5	244½	243	243	—1½
33½	26¼	Allied Mills (½g)	4	27½	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
21¼	16⅛	Allied Stres (.20g)	24	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
85	81	Allied St pf (5)	*1	83¾	83¾	83¾	Mar24
83½	63¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	28	68¼	67	67	— ⅝
39⅝	36½	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	35	35	35	Mar24
8⅞	6⅞	Amal Leather	16	7⅝	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
53¼	34½	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	45	45	45	
(114⅝	101	Amerada (2)	3	106	106	106	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (1g)	5	92½	92½	91½	+1
41⅝	29¾	Am Bk Note (¼g)	17	30	28½	28½	—1½
60⅝	42¼	Am Br Sft (3)	11	53½	52⅝	53	+ ⅛
121	103½	Am Can (4a)	13	109½	107¼	107⅝	— ½
174	153¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	163¼	153¼	153¼	Mar29
71	54	Am Car & Fdy	13	62⅞	61	61	—1
104½	93	Am Car & F pf	2	93½	93½	93½	Mar24
90¾	7	Am Chain & C (1g)	8	85	82	84	+2½
134⅞	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	2	125	124¾	125	—3
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102	102	102	Mar24
23⅜	13⅜	Am Colortype	31	21	19⅜	20½	+1
29⅞	26⅜	Am Comi Alc (⅝e)	10	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
35⅜	28½	Am Crys Sug (2g)	8	28½	28¼	28½	Mar24
13½	8½	Am Encaus Til	8	13¼	12	12	— ⅛
17	13	Am Europ	1	15	15	15	Mar15
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pow	84	11⅜	10½	10⅝	— ¼
38⅛	29	Am & F P $6 pf	8	50	49½	49½	
68⅞	37	Am & F P $7 pf	2	57	56⅝	56¾	— ⅛
38½	20¼	Am & F P $d pf	6	30⅜	28¼	28¼	—1⅝
21	18	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	19⅝	19	19⅜	
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	18	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
53¾	37½	Am Hi & L pf (3)	2	49	49	49	—1½
52⅜	46⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	3	47½	47	47	Mar23
4¼	2⅛	Am Ice	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	
37⅝	17¼	Am Ice pf (½g)	2	25½	25	25	+ ½
17⅜	13⅜	Am Internat (.40a)	7	16⅜	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	18	54	53	53	— ½
125	114	Am Loco pf	7	118¾	114⅞	114⅞	— ⅛
29⅛	22¾	Am M & Fdy (1¼g)	8	26½	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
13⅜	11⅛	Am M&Met (.30g)	6	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	+ ¼
68¾	50¼	Am Metal	6	64	63¾	64	+1½
129½	122½	Am Met 6%pf (6)	2	122½	122½	122½	Mar23
16⅛	11⅝	Am Pow & Lt	19	13	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
87⅛	66	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	1	68½	66½	36½	+ ½
72½	55½	Am P&L $6 pf (5)	3	56¾	56½	56¾	— ¼
29½	24¾	Am Ra & St S (.80)	50	26	25	25	— ⅛
45¼	33½	Am Roll Mill (1.20)	143	41¾	40¼	40¼	— ⅜
36	31	Am Safe Ras (2)	4	31½	31½	31½	
29	23¼	Am Seating (2.50g)	5	25½	25	25¼	+ ⅛
108¾	88¼	Am Smelt&R (1½g)	84	97	94⅞	94⅞	— ⅝
154	143	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	143½	143½	143½	— ½
107	105	Am Smelt 2d pf (6)	4	106½	106½	106½	Mar24
7⅛	3⅛	Am Smelt rts	294	5⅜	4⅞	5	— ⅛
67½	60	Am Snuff (3a)	6	61	60⅝	60⅝	+ ⅛
73¼	57½	Am Sti Fdrs (½g)	24	62¼	61½	62¼	
26½	21½	Am Stores (2)	8	22	21¾	22	
56¼	48	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	48⅛	48	48⅛	— ⅝
143¾	130	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	130	130	130	Mar23
25⅞	21½	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	Mar24
187	168½	Am Tel & Tel (9)	28	170½	168¾	169½	— ⅛
99	78½	Am Tobacco (5)	10	80	80	80	+ ¼
99¼	80⅝	Am Tob B (5)	14	82¾	82¼	82½	+ ¾
150½	128½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	133	133	133	+6
20½	16⅝	Am Type Fdrs	18	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
29½	22⅞	Am W Wks (.20g)	23	23½	23⅛	23⅜	+ ⅜
107	100	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	100	100	100	Mar24
14⅜	9⅝	Am Woolen	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
79	64	Am Wool pf (1k)	8	72¼	71	71	—1
1¾	1	Am Wtg P	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
9¾	5¾	Am Wtg P pf	6	6¼	6¼	6¼	
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	78	16⅜	15⅜	15¾	— ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	18	18	18	Mar 5
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	10	65½	64	65¼	+1⅛
69½	52⅛	Anaconda (¼g)	122	63⅞	63¼	63¾	— ¼
97	84	Anacon W & C (½g)	1	90	90	90	Mar20
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.15g)	10	22¼	22	22¼	— ¼
37½	29	Andes Copper	1	31	31	31	
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	8	8	8	Mar20
46	41	Arch-Dan-M (½g)	1	43	43	43	
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	109⅞	109¾	109½	Mar24
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	118	12¾	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
99½	81⅞	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	2	97½	97½	97½	
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Mar24
70½	59½	Armst Cork (¾g)	20	66⅜	65¼	65½	—1½
16¼	14	Arnold Cons (⅝g)	6	14⅜	14⅛	14½	
17⅜	13½	Artloom	3	14	14	14	
24¾	19⅛	Assd Dry Gds	6	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
101	98	Assd D Gd 1pf (6)	4	98½	98½	98½	Mar23
125	114	Assd DG 2pf (1¾k)	3	120¼	120	120	Mar23
57½	49⅝	Assd Invest (2)	4	50	50	50	+ ⅜
106	100	Assd Inv pf (5)		100	100	100	Mar24
87⅝	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	17	81¾	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅜
104	100⅝	Atchison pf (5)	3	100¾	100¼	100¼	— ⅛
55½	44⅜	Atl Cst Line (1e)	5	51	50¾	50¾	+ ¼
29	23⅝	Atl G & W I (1)	1	27½	26¾	26⅝	Mar17
44	37	Atl G&WI 1pf (3e)	2	40	39¾	39⅝	Mar17
37	30⅛	Atl Refin (1)	31	33¾	33⅛	33⅝	— ¼
116½	111	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	111½	111½	111½	Mar22
18½	16¾	Atlas Corp (.80)	19	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
52⅝	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	51¾	51⅝	51¾	— ⅛
90	72¼	Atlas Pow (¾g)	3	83	83	83	Mar24
18¼	14½	Atlas Tack (⅛g)	5	16½	16½	16½	Mar24
36⅝	28¼	Auburn Auto	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅛
9¼	7⅛	Aust Nich	28	9	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅜
9¼	6¾	Aviation Corp	34	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛

—B—

11¼	8	Baldwin Loc	13	9	8¾	8¾	
9¼	71	Baldwin Loc asd	28	8	7½	7¾	+ ¼
120	86¾	Baldwin Loc pf	1	112	112	112	Mar24
120	88½	Baldwin L pf asd	7	112	110	110	Mar24
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	75	38¼	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
47¾	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	43½	43	43	— ¾
45	41	Bang & Ar (2½)	8	43¾	43¼	43¼	Mar23
43⅜	35	Barber Co (⅜e)	33	39⅞	38¾	39	— ¼
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	Mar24
35¼	26¾	Barnsdall (1)	26	32	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
20¼	16⅞	Bayuk Cig (.18¾g)	2	17	17	17	— ¼
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (1g)	2	25	25	25	— ⅛
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	102½	102½	102½	Mar24
111	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	*1	110	110	110	Mar16
15¾	13	Belding-Hem (1)	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
87	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	2	86¼	86½	86½	Mar18
30½	23	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	13	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
23⅜	20⅞	Bendl Bnl L (.45g)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
53⅛	50	Best & Co (2½a)	1	56¾	56¾	56¾	
105½	73	Beth Stl (1½e)	78	97⅜	95¼	15¼	— ¾
20	18¾	Beth Stl 5 pf (1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
129½	120¼	Beth Stl 7 pf (7)	3	123⅞	123	123	+2¾
60¾	58¼	Bigelow-San (½g)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	Mar22
38	30	Black & Deck (½g)	5	32½	31¾	32	+1¼
29½	22¾	Blaw-Knox (.20g)	21	28½	27⅝	28¼	+ ¼
49¾	31⅝	Boeing Airpl	11	44¾	43½	43⅝	— ⅞
48⅛	41	Bohn Alum (3)	4	43⅜	43	43	+ ½
28	26¼	Borden (1.60)	21	27	26⅞	26¾	— ⅛
83⅜	72¼	Borg-Warner (4)	16	80¼	79	79¼	— ¾
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	9	14⅞	14	14	— ⅜
4½	3⅜	Botany C M A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
23¼	18¾	Bridgept Br (.60)	9	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	— ⅜
59½	45¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	32	51	50¼	50½	—1
53⅜	44	Briggs & Str (3)	2	44½	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
47	41¾	Bristol-My (2.40)	2	47	41¾	41¾	Mar23
8	6¼	Bklyn & Qu T	4	6¾	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
34½	30⅛	Bklyn & Q T pf (3)	6	31½	30¼	31⅜	Mar24
53	40	Bklyn-Man T (1g)	4	42¾	42½	42¾	
102¼	97¼	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	97	97	97	— ¼
52⅜	40½	Bklyn Un Gas (3)	7	40¼	40⅛	40¼	— ⅛
50	47½	Brown Shoe (3)	3	48	47¾	47¾	Mar19
24½	20¼	Brunswick-Bal	10	21½	21¼	21⅜	+ ⅛
25¼	19½	Bucyrus-Erie	21	21¼	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅜
14⅜	11⅜	Budd Mfg	42	12¼	12	12⅛	— ¼
98	75	Budd Mfg pf	1	84	84	84	Mar20
13	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	16	10½	10¼	10⅜	
45¼	34⅜	Bullard Co (¼g)	8	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ½
65¼	51	Bulova (4a)	15	54½	52¾	53¾	—1½
35⅝	31	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	16	32½	31¾	31¾	— ¼
11¾	7⅛	Bush Term	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
39	27	Bush T 7% deb	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
18¼	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	20	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
36¼	29¼	Butler Br pf (1½)	16	33¾	33¼	33¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5⅜	Butte C & Z (.05e)	24	7¼	7	7	
33¾	27	Byers Co	20	29⅝	28¼	28¼	— ½
34⅜	27	Byron Jack (¼g)	16	32⅜	32	32¼	+ ¼

—C—

43¼	39⅜	Calif Pack (½a)	16	40½	40	40	+ ¼
50⅛	50	Calif Pack pf		50	50	50	Mar22
6¼	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	119	⅜	4½	4½	+ ¼
20⅛	15	Calumet & H (¼g)	38	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ¼
7¾	30⅜	Campbell Wy (1)	9	22½	31⅞	22	+ ¼
8¼	27⅛	Can D G Ale	99	35⅜	33⅜	34½	— ⅛
17⅛	14	Canadian Pac	43	15	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
61½	53⅜	Cannon Mills (½g)	*3	52½	52½	52½	Mar19
18⅛	15	Cap Adm A (1e)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	Mar24
8¾	7	Carriers & G (.35e)	5	8	8	8	
176½	138	Case (J I) (4a)	8	154	153	153	—1¼
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	7	91¾	90	91	—1
38¾	26⅝	Celanese (⅝g)	35	33¾	32¼	33¼	— ⅛
113½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109½	109½	109½	Mar16
48¾	26½	Celotex	2	43½	43	43	
39¼	33¼	Cent Aguir (1⅛a)	2	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ¾
12⅜	8⅝	Cent Fdy	26	11	10⅝	10⅝	
41⅜	35½	Cent RR NJ	3	37	36	36	—1
26⅜	17	Cent Violeta Sug	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
14½	10½	Century Rib (.10g)	3	13	13	13	—1
88⅝	67⅛	Cerro de Pas (4)	13	80½	79	79½	+ ⅛
23⅝	16¼	Certain-teed	16	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
37	35½	Champ P&F (¼g)	28	58¾	57	57½	+1¼
4	41	Checker Cab		41¼	41	41¼	Mar19
68⅝	59⅛	Ches & Oh (2.80)	61	60¼	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
30	98	Ches & O pf (4)	2	97	97	97	—1
1⅛	88	Ches Corp (3)	4	90	79½	79½	— ⅜
6¼	3¼	Chi & E Ill	3	4¼	¼	¼	
4¼	2⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	4	12¾	11⅜	11⅜	
6⅝	3⅛	Chi & N W	11	⅛	5⅝	5½	
6⅝	4⅛	Chi & N W pf	2	16⅛	16	16	
9½	11⅛	Chi Gt West	4	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	
4	2⅜	Chi Gt W pf	5	18⅛	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
18¼	13⅜	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	3	28¾	28¾	28¾	Mar23
1	1	Chi M St P & P	5	3	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
7¼	4¾	Chi M St P&P pf	3	6⅜	6½	6½	+ ⅛
33	22	Chi Pneu T	2	28¾	28½	28¾	+ ⅝
70½	61½	Chi Pneu T pf	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Mar24
3⅝	2¼	Chi Rk Is & P	11	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
8¾	5⅜	C R I & P 4% pf	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
10⅝	6⅜	C R I & P 5% pf	3	9½	9	9	— ⅛
27½	21¾	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	22	22	22	+ ⅝
23¼	18⅛	Chick Cot Oil	8	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛

| 1937 High | 1937 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal Bonds Off Again—Corporate Liens Up—Curb Higher

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Sears, Roebuck Net $6.27 Share; Best in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co. reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1937, the best earnings in the company's history.

Lessing J. Rosenwald, chairman and General R. E. Wood, president, in the annual statement revealed a net profit of $50,980,196, equal to $6.27 a share on common stock before issuance of additional stock in January, compared with $21,519,218, or $4.45 a share in the preceding year, and $30,057,552 in the previous record year of 1929.

Net sales for the year totaled $494,-966,022, surpassing the high records of $403,472,007 established in 1929, compared with $392,097,720 for the year ended Jan. 29, 1936. As previously reported, gross sales last year were $526,000,000, against $417,000,000 in the preceding year.

Outlook Promising

"Business looks very good," General Wood said at a press conference. "Of course we do not expect as large a percentage increase this year as last year, but we expect a substantial increase."

The company also had the largest tax bill in its history, amounting to $12,441,707, exclusive of sales taxes and mortgage loan taxes, an increase of $5,020,431 over the preceding year.

The company contributed $1,699,-647 out of 1936 earnings to the employees' savings and profit sharing fund, the largest contribution since 1929.

The amount paid out by the fund was disclosed for the first time since its inception in 1916 by Julius Rosenwald, then president. During the 20 years of its existence 65,000 employees who have passed on, retired, or otherwise left the employ of the company, deposited $10,042,-304 in the fund and drew out $45,-203,989 in cash or stock, valued at the market.

At the present time there are 19,000 members. They have deposited $8,267,141 and have assets to their credit of $44,205,568. Employees past and present have deposited $18,309,-445, the company contributed $26,-402,000 to the fund, and assets withdrawn or remaining amount to $89,-409,557. The fund is the largest single stockholder in the company, with 9.2 per cent of outstanding stock. It received dividends of $2,-891,335 in 1936.

Assets Increase

Last year installment account balances of the company increased $22,000,000, or nearly 68 per cent. Installment sales rose in larger percentage than cash sales, although cash sales accounted for 80 per cent of the business.

A total of $8,000,000 was provided by the company for depreciation of fixed assets on the fiscal year just closed, and total reserves, exclusive of current tax reserves, were increased from $12,800,000 to $18,200,-000. Total assets increased during the year from $234,023,637 to $275,-291,947.

As of Jan. 31, 1937, current assets amounted to $167,515,653, including cash of $12,248,700 against current liabilities of $30,702,337. This is compared to current assets of $122,739,-703, cash of $7,683,266, and current liabilities of $36,609,436 at the close of the preceding year. Inventories rose from $77,906,711 to $97,042,375.

Air Reduction Net $2.79 Share in 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—The Air Reduction Company reported for 1936 net earnings, after depreciation and all other operating reserves, including federal taxes and surtax on undistributed profits, of $7,064,553, equal to $2.79 a share on the capital stock.

This compares with $5,292,866 for 1935. On April 8, 1936, stockholders authorized the change of each share of capital stock then existing into three shares of capital stock. Had the present capitalization been in effect during 1935, the comparable earnings in that year would have been $2.09 a share.

The company has nation-wide manufacturing and distribution facilities.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Payable	Pd. Hldrs. of Record
Investment Fund "C"	4c Final	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Ford M Co. 8 A Pr	4½ Reduced	.....	.....
Disc Corp of N.Y.	$1.50 Increased	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Tl&T Co. (Los A)	75c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Tryc. Lab., Inc.	25c	Apr. 22	Mar. 10
Kerst, S. & W.	15c	May 1	Apr. 12
Nat. M. & S. C.	50c	Apr. 17	Apr. 3
Plume & A Mfg. Co	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
U S Sm R & M	$2	Apr. 15	Apr. 2
Am Shipbldg	50c	Q May 1	Apr. 15
Ar-Heart Hog El	75c	Q Apr.	Mar. 23
Do pf	$1.62½	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Ros H-T Corp com	50c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Bos P P Tr (Bost)	18c	Q Mar. 30	Mar. 24
Skilme Tr Co (Skilme, Mass)	$3	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 29
Can Gl Ltd (reg)	12½c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Do bearer	12½c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Carbor Co	$1	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Collyer In W Co	25c	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Cons Aircraft Corp no-par conv pf	75c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 20
First Nat B (Chi)	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	June 26
do	$1.50	Q July 1	June 26
Globe D&P Corp, 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Haughton Elev Co (np)	$6 pr pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 26
Hecker Prod Co	15c	Q May 1	Apr. 10
Hershey Choc	75c	Q May 15	Apr. 24
do pf	$1	Q May 15	Apr. 24
Hus-Ligonier	25c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Inv Fund "C"	12c	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Lane Co. Inc (n p)	$1	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 27
Link Belt Co	50c	Q June 1	May 18
do pf	$1.62½	Q July 1	June 15
Loose-Wiles Biscuit	50c	Q May 1	Apr. 16
do pf	$1.25	Q July 1	June 18
Ludlow T 56 pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 22
Milton, Ida	10c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
New Haven Clock 37½	$2	Apr. 5	Mar. 31
N Y Telephone	$2	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 31
Nlag Alk 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Northern El P Pr	25c	Q May 1	Apr. 12
do $1.50 cv pf	$7½c	Q May 1	Apr. 12
Northw St Portld C 6%	$2	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Northwest Yeast Co	$2	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 12
Old Dominion Fire Ins. Inc (Roanoke, Va)	25c	Q Apr. 2	Mar. 25
Penobscot Butter Pa.	$2	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Pennsgrad T 7% pf	$1.75	Q May 15	May 8
Portland Gas Light Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 15	Mar. 23
Puget Sound Pulp & Timber Co	25c	.....	Mar. 25
Revere Cop & Brass, Inc8½% pf	$1.31¼	May 1	Apr. 10
Do 7% pf	$1.75	May 1	Apr. 10
Richm'd Water Works Corp. 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 20
St Croix Paper	50c	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Submarine Signal Co.	50c	Mar. 18	Mar. 12
U S Smelting Ref & Mining pf	87½	Q Apr. 15	Apr. 2
White Villa Grocers, Inc 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 15

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 4¼s '47-52	115.4	115	115
20 3½s '43-45	105.24	105.16	105.13
51 4s '44-54	111.3	110.28	110.30
6 3⅜s '46-49	109.3	109.2	109.2
1 3⅜s '46-43 June	106.26	105.26	105.26
24 3¼s '43-47	109	105.30	105.30
50 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	106.6	106.6	1.06
9 3¼s '41	106.7	106.6	106.6
31 3½s '44-46	105.30	105.6	105.10
77 3¼s '46-49	104.15	104.12	104.14
10 3¼s '48-52	104.11	104.11	104.11
88 3s '46-48	103.26	103.22	103.26
19 2s '51-55	103.	102.29	102.30
105 2¾s '45-50	101.30	100.26	100.31
97 2½s '45-47	102.10	102.3	102.5
151 2½s '48-51	100.30	100.5	100.11
211 2½s '51-54	100.10	99.23	100.
109 2¾s '56-59	100.2	99.29	99.29
236 3½s '49-53	99.23	99.10	99.15

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s '47	103.26	103.20	103.26
35 3s '49	102.4	101.29	101.29
1 3¼s '64	103	103	103

Home Owners' Loan

70 3s A '52	101.30	101.16	101.18
199 2½s '49	100.19	99.29	100.1
70 2½s '43-44	100	99.26	99.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Alb & Sus 3½s '46	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Alb P Wrap 6s '48	70½	70½	70½
36 Alleghany 5s '44	97⅝	96⅞	97⅛
1 Alleghany 5s '49	91½	91½	91½
1 Alleghany 5s '50 sta	62	62	62
1 Allied Strs 4½s '51	98½	98½	98½
16 Am & For P 5s 2030	80	79⅝	80
7 Am Ice 5s '53	96¼	96	96
23 AmIGChsh 5½s '49	107⅝	107⅛	107⅛
8 Am Int 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
8 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112⅞	112⅞
29 Am T&T 3¼s '66	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
16 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	106⅝	106	106⅜
24 Am T & T 3½s '61	98⅝	98	98
4 AmTrTr cv 4½s '49	117	116	116
2 Am W W & E (s '75	104½	103½	103½
3 Am Wri Pap 6s '47	81¼	81¼	81¼
15 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105	104	105
15 Ang C Nitra deb '67	39¼	39¼	39¼
5 AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	108⅝	108¾	108¾
18 Arm Del 5s '56	97	96¾	96¾
5 H Arm Del 4s '57	97⅛	96⅞	97¼
3 Armstrong C 4s '50	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
3 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108⅝	108¾	(108¾
16 AT&SF 4s '95	109⅛	109¼	109⅛
6 AT&SF adj 4s '95	104	104	104
18 AT&SF adj 4s 95 st	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10 AT&SFAs 1995-55	108	108	108
5 AT&SF T ShLA5'48	111	111	111
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	111⅜	111½	111⅜
20 A C Line 4½s 52	101¾	101⅝	101¾
6 ACL cit 4s 52	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
13 A C Line 4½s 64	94¼	93¾	94⅛
13 A C Line 5s 65	203⅜	103¼	103⅛
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	48¾	48¾	48¾
9 Atl Gu 5s 37	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1 B&O rfg 6s 55	99⅞	99⅝	99⅝
2 B&O 1st 5s 48	110	110	110
9 B&O rfg 5s 95	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
9 B&O 5s 96 F	90	89½	89¾
12 B&O 5s 2000	89¾	89¼	89¾
14 B&O cvt 4½s '60	80¼	80	80¼
3 B&O 4sPLE&WV 41	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 B&O 5s S W 90	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 B&O 4s T C 59	94	94	94
1 Bang&Ar 4s cvt 51 st	110¾	110¾	110¾
24 Beth Stl 4s '60	103½	102⅞	103¼
34 Beth Stl 3¼s '66	95	94⅞	94⅞
1 Boston&Me 5s '67	87½	87	87½
23 Bost&Me 4¼s JJ61	83¾	83	83¼
25 Boston&Me 5s '55	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
16 BotCon Mills '34	36	35½	35¾
5 Bkly City RR 5s '41	96	96	96
2 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	99½	99½	99½
31 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	99⅞	99¼	99¼
15 UnEl1t 5s '50	108⅛	108¼	108¼
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	121	121	121
26 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	103⅜	103½	103⅜
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Brown Shoe 3½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Buf R&P 1st 5s '57	86	85¾	85½
9 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65½	65¾	65½
5 By-Prod C 5½s '45	103	103	103
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	111	111	111
1 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	122	122	122
1 Can Pac 5s '54	111	111	111
3 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 CRR&B of Ga 5s'47	90	90	90
13 Cen R R NJ 5s '87	72½	72	72½
6 Certain-td 5½s '48	88	88	88
2 ChampionPaFib 4½s'50	106½	106⅛	106½
38 Chesap Corp 5s '47	135½	132	132
7 C & O 3½s '96D	96	96	96
2 C & Ohio cons5s'39	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
13 C&O gen 4½s'92	118⅝	118	118⅛
5 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	96¾	96½	96½
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	55⅛	55⅝	55¼
15 CB&K gen 4s '58	109¼	108⅝	109¼
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	109	109	109
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107	107	107
5 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	42	42	42
19 Can Pac 4½s '60	101¾	101¾	101¾
19 Can Pac 4½s perp	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
21 Can Pac 4s perp	92½	92	92½
1 Caro C & C 5s '52	104½	104½	104½
5 Caro C & O 5s '38	104½	104⅜	104⅜
2 Cen Foundry 5s '41	113	113	113
9 Cen of Ga 5s'59C	20½	20½	20½
2 Cen of Ga cons 5s'45	32½	32	32
27 Cen Pac 1st ref 5s '51	103¼	103	103¼
22 Cen Pac 5s '60	99¾	99½	99½
8 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	107½	107¼	107¼
26 Ch Gt West 4s '59	48	47¾	48
1 Ch I&L 6s '47	36½	36½	36½
4 Ch&NW gen 4s '89	61½	61¼	61¼
40 CM&St Pac 5s '75	13¾	13¾	13¾
100 CMStP&P aj 5s 2000	11¼	11½	11½
171 Chi & NW cv 4½s '49	23½	22⅞	23
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	32	32	32
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	32	31¼	32
15 CRI & P 4½s '52	23	22	23
12 CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	13½	13¼	13⅜
1 CRI&P 4s '88	39½	39½	39½
2 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	23	22½	23
18 CRI&P rfg 4½s '34 ctf	20¼	20⅛	20⅛
8 CSL&NO 5s '51	110	110	110
3 Ch Un Sta 3¼s '63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
12 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	102	101¾	102
2 Childs Co 5s '43	86¾	86¾	86¾
7 Cinn G&E 3¼s '68	100	99⅝	99⅝
3 Cin Un T 3½s '71 gtd	103	103	103
10 Cin Un T 5s '57 C	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 CCC & StL 5s '63 D	103	102¾	103
18 CCC&StL 4½s '77	94¾	94	94⅝
5 CCC&StL 6s '41 C	104	104	104
2 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
6 Clev Sh Line '4½s '61	109¾	109¾	109¾
10 Clev Un T 5½s '72	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
15 Clev Un Ter 5s'73	107⅛	106¾	107⅛
11 Clev Un Ter 4½s 77C	101¼	101	101¼
6 Col & Sou 4½s 80	70¾	70¾	70¾
6 Colmbia G 5s52 May	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
9 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101¼	100¾	101¼
12 Col Ry&L 4s 65	102¾	102¼	102¾
8 Com Cred 3¼s51	95¾	95½	95¾
1 Coml Inv Tr 3½s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Con & Pas Ry 4s 43	104½	104½	104½
4 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	102½	102½	102½
2 Con Coal Del	69	69	69
55 Con Edis 3¼s 48	103¼	103¼	103¼
25 Con Edis 3½s 56	102	102	102
25 Con Eris 3½s 56	102	102	102
65 Con Oil 3½s 51	102	102⅜	102⅞
3 Consum Pow 3½s 65	101	101	101
4 Crane Co 3½s 51	98½	98½	98½
1 Crown Cork4s50	105½	105½	105½
1 Crown Will 6s 51	104½	104½	104½
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	54¾	54¾	54¾
1 Del&Hud 5½s 37	100 9-32	100 9-32	100 9-32
58 Del & Hud rfg4s 43	92½	91⅞	92⅛
10 D G & E 5s 51	107⅞	107¾	107¾
11 D G & E 5s 36	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
4 D & R G West 5s 55	19½	19½	19½
1 D & R G 4s 55asd	19	19	19
1 Det Ed 4s 65	107¼	107¼	107¼
27 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	103¾	103⅜	103½
22 Erie rf 5s 67	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
15 Erie rf 5s 75	83½	83	83
2 Erie 1st 4s 96	100	100	100
8 Erie gen lien 4s 96	85¼	85¼	85¼
12 Erie cvt 4s 53 A	86¼	86¼	86¼
10 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	102½	102	102
10 Fla E Cst 5s 74	17¾	17¾	17¾
2 Gen Am Inv 5s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Gen Cable 5½s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s 46	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 GenMotAccept3¼s 51	100½	100½	100½
1 Ga Car & Nor 6s 34	40	40	40
24 Goodrich 4¼s 56	99¾	99¼	99¾
11 Goodrich 6s 45	106¾	106	106
21 Goodyr T & R 5s 57	104	103⅝	104
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	115	115	115
2 Gt Nor 5s 73	111	111	111
9 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	103½	102½	102⅝
2 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	111¾	111⅝	111¾
24 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	132	131	131¾
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	100¾	100¼	100¼
1 G Un Ry 7s ctf ser B	12	12	12
12 Gul Mo & N 5½s '50	105	105	105
17 Gulf Mo & N 5s '50	100½	99⅞	100
10 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98½	97½	98⅛
77 Hiram Walker 4½s '45	107	106⅝	107
2 Hou & Co 1st mtg '44	91¼	91¼	91¼
6 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	78¾	78½	78⅝
19 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	34	33⅜	33⅜
8 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70 B	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Ill Cen 4½s '66	77½	77	77½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '66	90¾	90¾	90¾
11 Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	84½	84½	84½
8 Ill Cen St L 3½s '51	97½	97½	97½
11 IC & CBL & NO 5s '63A	86½	86½	86½
2 IC & CBL & NO 5½s'63	89¼	89¼	89¼
15 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	103	102½	103
1 Interb R Tr 7s '32 ct	84	84	84
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	43½	43½	43½
42 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	92½	92	92¼
1 Interlake S 6½s '51	103	103	103
1 Int Agric 5s '42 sta	102	101½	102
2 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	15	15	15
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	39	38⅝	39
84 Int Hydro El 6s '44	81¾	80¾	81¼
1 IntPaper 5s '47	101½	101	101½
1 Int Rys C Am 6s '41	102½	102½	102½
21 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	84	84	84
21 Int T&T 4½s '52	69½	69½	69¾
28 Int T&T deb 5s '55	74¼	73½	74⅛
7 Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	7	6¾	6¾
4 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95½	95¼	95¼
1 KCFS&Mem 4s '36	61¼	61¼	61¼
28 K C South 5s '50	87	87	87
3 K C Term 4s '60	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
8 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 KresgeFound 4s '45	107	107	107
2 Lac Gas 5½s 57	60¾	60¾	60¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	61½	61	61
7 Lac Gas 5s 39	92	92	92
2 Lautaro Nit 4s 54 ct	41	40¾	40¾
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54	100	99	99
1 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 28	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54	61	61	61
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	64¾	64¾	64¾
5 Loews 3½s '46	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 Long Isl deb 5s '37	100⅝	100⅛	100⅝
5 Long Islrfg 4s '49 st	101	101	101
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛
9 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	86⅝	86	86
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	107	107	107
37 Louis & N 4½s 2003	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
22 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	93½	92⅝	92½
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Manat Sug 7½s'42 ct	76	76¼	76
2 Manhat Ry 4s'90	47⅛	47¼	47¼
2 Manhat Ry 4s'90 ct	44	44	44
8 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103	103	103
200 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
5 Mich Cen 3½s'52	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
5 Mich Cen 4s'40	103½	103½	103½
1 MilEIRy&L 5s'61 B	102½	102½	102½
12 MSP&SSMarie 4s'46	25½	25½	26½
8 MSP & SSM gtd 5s'38	30½	30½	30½
2 MSP&SSM con 4s'38	28¾	28¾	29¼
1 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	83¾	83¾	83¾
9 M-K-Tex adj 5s'67	77	77	77
27 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	88	86¾	88
39 Mo Pac 5½s'49	17¾	17	17
5 Mo Pac 5s65 A	43¾	43½	43¾
41 Mo Pac 5s'77 F	3¾	43	43
2 Mo Pac 5s'77 F ct	41	41	41
25 Mo Pac 5s'78 G	43	43	43
43 Mo Pac gen 4s'75	21	20½	21
4 Mo Pac 5s H'80 ct	41	40½	41
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s'91	91¾	91¾	91¾
15 MonWPaPubSv 4½s'60	102½	102½	102½
10 Mount Cen 6s'37	101 9-32	101	9-32
6 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	94½	94¼	94½
11 Mor & Essex 5s '55	99¾	99⅝	99¾
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	92½	92¼	92¼
24 Mor&EssexD3s2000	89	88½	89
1 Nassau El 4s '51	59	59	59
24 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104½	104	104⅝
6 Natl Steel 4s '65	104	103¾	104
3 New Eng T&T 5s '52	119½	119	119½
3 NEngT&T 4½s '61B	117¼	117	117¼
3 N O Gt Nor 5s '83	99⅛	95¼	95¼
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	98½	98½	98¼
1 N Orl & NE 4½s '52	79½	79½	79½
3 NO Tex & M 4½s '56	52	52	52
20 NO Texas&Sthn 5½s	57½	57¼	57¼
211 N Y C cvt 6s '44	129¼	127	127¼
31 N Y C rf 5s 2013	99¾	98¾	99¾
6 N Y C 4½s 2013 A	92¼	92	92
14 N Y C con 4s 98	98¾	97¾	98
1 N Y C 3½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
38 N Y C & H 4½s 2013	93	92	92
3 N Y C & H R 3½s '97	97½	97	97½
1 N Y C La Sh 3½s '98	91½	91½	91½
1 N Y Chi & St L 6s '38	100	100	100
1 N Y Chi &StLR1st'74A	103	102½	103
6 N Y Chi & St L 4½s '78	92¼	92¼	92½
5 N Y Chi & St L 4s '40	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 N Y Dock Co 5s '38	62	62	62
2 N Y Edis 3¼s '65	99½	99½	99½
3 N Y Edis 3½s '66	99½	99½	99½
2 N Y Lack & W 4s '73 A	99	99	99
4 N Y N H & H col 6s '40	65½	65½	65½
1 N Y N H & H 4½s '67	46	46	46
5 N Y N H & H 4s '56	43¼	43¼	43¼
3 N Y N H & H 5½s '56	39½	39½	39½
2 N Y O & W rfg 4s '92	32½	32½	32½
5 N Y O & W gen 4s '55	25	25	25
3 N Y Ry 6s '55 st	105½	105½	105½
1 NY Steam 5s 56	107	107	107
1 Niagara Sh 5½s 50	103¾	103¼	103¼
7 Norf Sou 5s 61A	27	26¾	26¾
10 Norf & W 4s 96	114½	113⅞	114⅛
4 Nor Am Co 5s 61	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s 63	103	103	103
28 Nor Am Ed 5s 69C	102	100¾	100¾
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	111	110⅛	110⅛
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	105	105	105
2 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	99	98	99
14 Nor Pac 4s 97	104½	104	104½
34 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73¾	73½	73¾
4 Ohio Ed 4s 65	108	108	108
4 Oh Pub Svc 7½s 46	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
13 Or-Wash RR&N 4s '61	105	104¾	104¾
1 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	97½	97½	97½
8 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	100⅝	100½	100½
3 Pac Gas El 4s '64	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pac T&T 3¼s 66B	100½	100	100
10 Pac T&T 3½s '66	100	100	100
2 Pan-Am 6s 40 ct	49	49	49
2 Penn Dix 4s '41 A	99½	99½	99½
21 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	104	104	104
10 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105½	105½	105½
28 Pen Co 4s '63	101	100½	100½
2 Pen RR gen 5s '68	115	115	115
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	108½	108½	108½
10 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Pen RR gen 4s '48	104½	104½	104½
34 Pen RR 4½s deb '76	101	100½	101
21 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99½	99	99¼
328 Pen RR 3¼s '52 wi	108⅞	108⅞	108⅝
14 Pere Marq 5s '56	102⅞	102½	102⅝
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	97½	97½	97½
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	95	95	95
4 Phila Co 5s '67	103½	102½	102½
38 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	16½	16¼	16⅜
17 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	38⅛	37¾	38⅛
15 Phillipine Is 5s '37	26½	26½	26½
1 PCC & SL 5s '70A	114½	114½	114½
5 PCC & SL 5s '75B	115	115	115
1 PCC &SL 4½s '63I	113	113	113
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '58A	92	92	92
11 Port Gen E 4½s'60	65¾	65⅜	65½
2 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'2	80¼	80¼	80¼
58 Postal Tel

Why a Peace Pact—School Hazards—Millions for Warships—A Silent President—Flood on Ohio Proves Dams Cheap—Economic Obesity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Oil and Water

Senator Lyon J. Frazier (R), North Dakota: I cannot quite understand why we should have a world peace pact and then continue to appropriate more money each year for naval purposes and war purposes than we have ever before appropriated.

Schools

Senator Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D), Washington: In view of the tragedy which has occurred, I think that the Congress of the United States should attempt to work out a policy whereby it will be possible to meet the problems of school districts which are compelling their chcildren to go to school under conditions of hazard.

War Cost

Senator Arthur Capper (R), Kansas: There is included in this bill provision for two new battleships, calling for an expenditure of $126,000,000. That is more than the combined cost of state and local government in Kansas, even when the cost of new social security legislation is included. I can see no need, no justification, for this enormous and extravagant expenditure of public funds.

Speech! Speech!

Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R), Michigan: An unequivocal demand from the Governor of Michigan and the President of the United States for obedience to the law would end sit-down strikes and lead to arbitration and final, permanent settlement of the issues involved.

Cheap Dams

Senator George W. Norris (Ind. R) of Nebraska: Probably more than the cost of all the dams that have been constructed in the Tennessee valley was saved in that one flood of the Ohio river.

Gluttony

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho: Until you destroy the monopolistic control of the economic affairs of the United States you are not going to have order and law and lawful action upon the part of those who have to deal with it. Lawlessness fattens by what it feeds upon.

Eccles Offers Inflation Bar

the volume of work is criticized; technical training to labor in fields where shortages threaten; Federal Government and other public bodies to defer their own work when shortages exist.

Movement of Prices: Monetary and fiscal policies can only set an upward limit to price rises, not prevent fluctuations within broad limits, but they can operate in the direction of restraint; excessive price rises on particular products can sometimes be met through effective antitrust legislation or by reducing tariffs under flexible tariff powers.

Most Outspoken on Labor

All of the mechanisms outlined by the Federal Reserve chairman are now within the power of the Federal Government, with the exception of possible new antitrust legislation, mentioned under his final point, and a potential renewal of executive authority over the dollar. None of the points run into direct conflict with the Supreme Court or the Constitution, thus disposing of the contention that for power to tackle the boom-emergency the President needs alterations in the court. Indirectly, of course, it may be argued that permanent solution of many aspects of labor, price, and other policies, broader constitutional authority is required.

Mr. Eccles was most outspoken in his discussion of labor developments. After pointing out that greater purchasing power to labor can only come economically from earnings in business when prices are not thereby increased, and criticizing stoppages of production, he added:

"Reduction of hours for the purpose of affording a reasonable amount of leisure has always been advantageous both socially and economically. Reduction of hours for purposes of sharing the existing volume of work, however, raises many intricate problems of relative costs, of increased shortages in individual lines, of losses in total output and, therefore, in national income. There is a danger that it may mean sharing poverty rather than sharing wealth.

"The supply of work is not a fixed quantity any more than the people's demand for goods and services. Human wants are inexhaustible, and we certainly have enough wants, even of a reasonable and moderate kind, to keep all our workers fully employed for as many hours as our present state of economic and social development deems to be a full day's work. If sufficient purchasing power is provided, there will be a sufficient demand to employ all available workers. There are excellent prospects that the increased disbursements of industry, particularly in the durable-goods industries, will supply this purchasing power."

Danger in Too Much Gold

The inflow of foreign gold may result in difficulties, says Mr. Eccles, and even the purchase and sterilization of the gold results in undesirable Treasury borrowing. Moreover, such inflows "are a potential threat to the stability of our security markets, since foreigners, like Americans, buy on the upswing and sell on the downswing.

"They intensify a speculative rise of prices and accentuate a rapid fall. It is also to be considered that the existence of large foreign holdings in our markets constitutes a threat to our neutrality status and to domestic stability in the event of a war abroad. One of the most difficult problems of financing a war, that of securing purchasing power abroad, would be solved by the foreign governments' concerned sequestering the property of their nationals in our markets, as they have done before. The process of converting this property into cash and spending it would disturb both our community and security markets and would give rise to groups opposing a policy of strict neutrality.

"In view of the prospects for a continued recovery here and the continuing political uncertainties abroad, future inflows of foreign capital may very well be in substantial volume. Since such inflows complicate the problem of achieving and maintaining prosperous stability, constitute a source of embarrassment to many countries from which the capital is flowing, and, in the present circumstances, have nothing to do with foreign trade or the international division of labor, there appears to be a clear case for adopting measures to deter the growth of foreign capital holdings in our markets."

Crime Control Ranks High In New York City Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25 — Only education and debt service cost larger aggregate sums than does the provision for crime control and policing expenses budgeted by the City of New York, according to a tabulation by City Controller Frank J. Taylor.

In the current issue of The Human Side, issued by the New York County district attorney's office, Mr. Taylor finds the expenses of the New York city police department, criminal courts, prosecutor's offices and correctional services to be more than $64,000,000 a year.

Albania Bars Women's Veils

(Continued from Page 1)

go to the common fountain for water except at times when it is not frequented. They do not carry bread to the common ovens or go to the stores for soap or matches except with covered faces. They are withdrawn from human society.

When a man wishes to enter a neighbor's yard, he knocks at the strong outer portal and waits, with averted face. If the master or his servant is at home and opens, all is well; but if a wife, daughter, sister or mother clatters in her wooden slippers to the gates and, without opening it asks: "Who there?" the visitor tells who he is and asks when the master will be at home, after which he goes his way.

In many Near Eastern Moslem lands the word most often used for husband is master or owner. The woman is considered to be owned as a horse or a house.

And this conception blights social life. Tirana, Scutari, Albasan and other Albanian towns are dreary places in the evening, devoid of the inspiration, joy and idealism which comes from social intercourse. The women are shut away. Young men go their ways apart with nothing to do. Each yard is a walled camp and comradeship is lacking.

Of course, educated young Albanians have brought some changes. A few such men take their wives to movies, and even arrange pleasant home parties, now and then. A few young women, especially teachers, do their part, too, in helping Albania to advance. There is even a woman's national organization. But progress is very slow, and old traditions still hold sway.

So to hasten enlightenment, the heads of the Moslem church gathered in Tirana and decided to recommend unveiling. They declared that Mohammed had never asked women to cover their faces and they instructed all Moslem clergy to support the movement for unveiling. The Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches were both for the reform, so the Government was backed by the religious organizations.

In spite of that, however, the old tradition is not likely to disappear at once. Of course, women will not wear veils on the street, for that will be a misdemeanor, but many of them will simply keep off the streets. After so many years of modesty, some women feel it would be shameful to go uncovered.

Daylight Saving Late Next Month Covers Wide Area

CHICAGO, March 24 (AP)—City dwellers in 13 states will set their clocks back an hour in the last part of April and begin another season of daylight saving time.

The date generally set for the inauguration of the new time schedule was April 25.

In Illinois, Chicago and its environs will be the only ones to make the change.

A referendum vote was taken and the proposal was voted down by more than two to one. Central standard time was restored Nov. 15. However, the voters agreed to retain daylight saving from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in September each year.

New York City, which was the first to adopt daylight saving in 1918, will again move its clocks an hour ahead. Last year 320 New York cities and towns observed the changed time. The Merchants Association has not yet completed the list which will participate this year.

Use of daylight saving time will be statewide in Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Virtually all the cities and towns in New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, New Jersey and Pennsylvania also will adopt it.

Wilmington, Del., and its environs were expected to abide by the new schedule, as was Atlanta, Ga., the Calumet, Ind. industrial district and several other Indiana areas.

John Drinkwater

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—John Drinkwater, British novelist and dramatist who passed on here today, was distinguished for his dramatizations of characters of British and American history.

Mr. Drinkwater had just completed his own motion picture for the Coronation of King George VI, of which he was both author and producer. The film dealt with "The King and His People" from the time of Queen Victoria to the present.

Mr. Drinkwater's historical plays were widely known in the United States, particularly "Abraham Lincoln" and "Robert E. Lee."

The young Drinkwater spent his youth touring the British provinces with his father's company. Born in Leytonstone, Essex, his early education was gained at Oxford High School, where he was a classmate and boyhood friend of the youth who later became famous as Lawrence of Arabia. The future dramatist was fond of athletics, and the school broad-jump record he set still stands.

Wrote Lots of Verse

After he left school, Drinkwater entered the insurance business and became a fairly successful salesman. But all the time Drinkwater's heart was in the theater. He wrote endless verse—which he later admitted was mostly bad—and refused to heed the admonition of an uncle to give up his writing.

Drinkwater was instrumental in founding the amateur dramatic society called the Pilgrim Players, which developed into the internationally famous Birmingham Repertory Theater.

His play, "Abraham Lincoln," written in a prose that was much like poetry and almost blank verse, won fame and success for him. The young dramatist had hawked his play to every producer in London, but none of them would touch it. It finally was proced in 1918 by the Birmingham Repertory Theater. Overnight it became a smashing success.

Versatility

From then on, his path as a playwright was easy, and when "Abraham Lincoln" was produced in New York the next year, critics hailed the author as England's "new dramatist."

He covered the United States in a lecture tour in 1925 and was impressed by life there, which he described as "vivid, immensely varied, full of achieving energy and sparkling with a natural wit."

A versatile writer, he produced numerous articles and poems for newspapers and magazines as well as his many longer plays and poems.

Some critics branded his work as "middle class," but he was intensely popular in England, which loved the idealism in his works and considered him typical of "the Empire's finest."

His London residence was once the home of Samuel Pepys, the diarist, a character of whom he was very fond.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Trader	Mar. 26	Plymouth	Apr. 4	Mar. 25, 8:00 pm	Mar. 26, 12 noon
Paris	Mar. 27	Plymouth	Apr. 3	Mar. 26, 8:00 pm	Mar. 27, 5:00 pm
Hansa	Mar. 27	Cherbourg	Apr. 4	Mar. 27, 1:00 pm	Mar. 27, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Hoover	San Francisco	Apr. 3	Mar. 29, 4:00 pm	Mar. 29, 7:30 pm
Luriine	San Pedro	Apr. 4	Mar. 30, 4:00 pm	Mar. 30, 7:30 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 1	Mar. 27, 4:00 pm	Mar. 27, 7:30 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr. 8, 4:00 pm	Apr. 8, 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesdays by "Clipper" planes, mails closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdicloth Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 2010.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

ROCHESTER, N. Y. — Pontiac Coupe, late 1927, good condition, driven 23,500 miles. 669 Flower City Park. Miss H. Pfromer.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

N. Y. C.—If you would like your child to spend Easter holiday in modern country home, near New York, phone Caledonia 5-4486.

CARPETS AND RUGS

BROADLOOM carpeting, complete floor covering service; estimates and samples cheerfully submitted; extraordinary reductions now! DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 376 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or GRADUATE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3316

DRESSMAKING

DRESSES etc., altered and remodelled. Miss Frieda Bleicher, 171 West 76th St., N. Y. C. Tel. SU. 7-3022.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FLATBUSH Employment Agency—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Ma. 6-7632.

FLORISTS

ADAM & SCHOTT
206 Fulton Avenue Hempstead, N. Y.
Member F. T. D. Hempstead 3585

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
Pencraft WHILE YOU WAIT
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

FURNITURE FOR RENT

JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, tables, bentwoods and chromsteel furniture for rental and sale. 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston. Cap. 3632.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

AT ONCE — Teacher-counsellor, including physical care of physically handicapped boy; teaching all elementary subjects and outdoor recreation; salary $45 plus room, board, laundry. Only Christian Scientist need apply. Give experience, references. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box W, Shelton, Conn.

WANTED—Young college man with camp experience, for boys' camp; must be Christian Scientist. L. P. FOUNTAIN, 541 N. Elmwood Ave., Oak Park, Illinois

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SALESLADY—Must have experience in curtains, dry goods. Steady. Cortlandt Cotton Store, 13 No. Division St., Peekskill, N. Y.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ALLERTON, MASS. on Hull Bay, 3 min. to ocean; 8-room, modern house, furnished, good condition; all conveniences, garage, row boat. Reasonable. Write G. S. Sanders, 27 Stuart St., Boston, Mass.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—For sale, 22-room house on the main street, ocean view, hot water heat, 4 baths; good condition. M. Mergenthaler 127 Atlantic Avenue.

HOUSES TO LET

CORONATION SEASON—Georgian Mansion (1728 modernized) in own deer park 30 miles London; easy reach Ascot, Windsor, Henley; tennis, boating, golf; 17 family, 7 servants' bedrooms, 8 reception, $1000 weekly including complete staff; reduction longer period. Write LADY CLAYTON EAST, Hall Place, Maidenhead, England.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., 26 New York Ave., Ph. W. P. 374—Attractive acre estate in restricted residential park; 9 room stucco, frame house, 3 baths, oil burner, 2-car garage, cultivated orchard. For sale or will rent by year or for summer.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St. Boston

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK. REASONABLE PRICES.
Arthur W. Fitt, 26 West St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
State House, Boston, March 20, 1937
Notice is hereby given of the application of Kakas Brothers Co. of Boston to be a Public Warehouseman within and for the City of Boston; viz., Boston Storage Warehouse Co. Huntington Avenue at Forsyth St., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM L. REED,
Executive Secretary

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City

OFFICE FURNITURE

WIDE selection of quality grades Desks, Chairs, Leather Sofas; attractively priced EARLE, 41 West 43rd St. N. Y. C. (Bar Bldg.)

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S Office—Morning hours to 1 p. m. $18.00 monthly including telephone. Phone after 1 p. m.—MU. 2-7872. 551 Fifth Ave., NYC

PAYING GUESTS

LONDON, England—Accommodation for two American ladies in lady's London apartment for Coronation period or longer; top flat, no elevator; overlooking garden; very quiet. Box W-676, BCM/COM, London.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—Complete listings of houses and apartments.
FRANKLIN E. TYRRELL
71-30 Austin Street Boulevard 8-7030

SCARSDALE
Specializing in this beautiful section for over twenty years.
NASH AND BOGART
are always at your service. Tell us your needs.
26 E. Parkway Tel 930, Scarsdale, N. Y.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

MEN AND WOMEN wanted to sell first quality silk hosiery; full or part time; good commissions. Call WI. 7-9374.
BRENMORE SILK HOSIERY CO.
55 West 42nd St. New York City

ROOMS AND BOARD

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. — Room and board in real home; pleasant room, private bath; excellent food. 178 Soundview Avenue.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Attractively furn. outside rooms, elevator; fine view, overlooking The Mother Church. MISS CAMPBELL, 8 Cumberland St., Apt. 18. KEN. 9320.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave. — Large front room, 2nd floor; small rooms also; permanents or transients. Tel. COM. 9323.

WEST PALM BEACH, Fla.—Beautiful location on Lake Worth; pleasant comfortable rooms. Hot and cold water; parking space. 106 South Olive Ave.

RUG CLEANING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Shampooing, repairing, etc. Delivery service. 156th St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y. Ind. 3-5555.

SEWING

HOUSEHOLD Draperies, Dressmaking, Alterations, by day, at home or steady position. MOLLIE SMITH, 65 University Place. Stuyvesant 9-7711. N. Y. C.

SLIP COVERS

TAILORED to fit; smart fabrics; fine upholstery; antiques repaired HOWARD K. HEATH. OL 5-4768 3467 Eastchester Rd., Bronx, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SALES PROMOTION MANAGER
University education; 18 years' successful experience diversified field desires position preferably in New England. Write Box X-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Position as housekeeper or general housekeeping. Christian Scientists preferred. 669 Flower City Park. Miss H. PFROMER.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ARTIST STUDENT RECITAL
Barbizon Plaza Recital Hall, June 11, N. Y. C.
ROBERT MALONE, 915-Carnegie. Col. 5-5800

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST cash prices for women's worn and old fur coats. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St. New York City, Room 503, Chick. 4-4408.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats, high cash prices; free appraisal. I. M. FUR, 1 W. 34th St., N. Y. WI. 7-7069. Opp. Empire State Bldg.

WEARING APPAREL

CATHEDRAL DRESS SHOP
EXCLUSIVE STYLES, $10.95—$17.98
Amsterdam Ave., near 113 St., New York City

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 50c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 42c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REAL ESTATE

MOTOR COURT—So. Calif., ultra modern; very profitable; no agents; price $45,000; $20,000 down. Write for particulars. C. R. DALTON, 833 W. 5th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.

RYE, N. Y.—Near station and clubs, attractive stucco and timber small home, 7 rooms, 2 baths, open porches, in setting of trees and rocks. Priced by bank for immediate sale $11,500. SUZANNE GEDNEY. Phone Rye 911.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon., Wed. and Fri. mornings.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES Perfectly Fitted
All Sizes — One Price
All Styles — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

FOSTER-BESSE
"Goodinate" Suits for Men $28.50 with 2 trousers $34.00
Outfitters of Men and Boys
MEIGS
Misses' and Children's
SHOES $2.29
Pumps and Oxfords

Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
THOMPSON'S

MECHANICS & FARMERS SAVINGS BANK
COR. BANK AND MAIN STREETS
BRIDGEPORT. CONN.
Savings Accounts *Travelers Checks*
Safe Deposit Boxes *Christmas Club*
We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

It's
ACCESSORIES
That Make the Easter Costume!
We give you tremendous selections! From bags to shoes, from hats to hankies, from blouses to boutonnieres.
HOWLAND'S
With your Spring Suit
MARK CROSS and ENGLISH STYLES
Fine Leather HANDBAGS
Davis and Hawley
Main and John Sts.

DERBY

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
63 Center Street, Shelton, Conn.
Phone Derby 3500

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers.
Phone Gr. 3920 Monday, Wednesday
Friday 10 to 12 a. m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MacMillen & Co.
"Say It With Flowers"
Seeds - Bulbs - Plants
Tele. 359 — 50 Arch Street
GEORGE C. HYDE
Metal Craft
Things for the Fireplace
Post Road, Riverside
Tel. Old Greenwich 7-1473

Bergeron's Pharmacy
Exclusive Distributors for Louis Sherry Ice Cream
Visit our large and beautiful store
Tel. 228 — 26 West Putnam Ave.

Plumbing, Heating
Air Conditioning
JOHN F. INGHAM
37 LEWIS STREET
Tel. Greenwich 1387
Res. Old Greenwich 7-0857-M

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL — COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 3660

A Good Place
To Buy Your Easter
Bunnies and Cards
THE QUILL STATIONERY SHOP
34 EAST PUTNAM AVE. Tel. 688

THE GREENWICH ELECTRICAL CO.
GENERAL ELECTRIC
HOME APPLIANCES

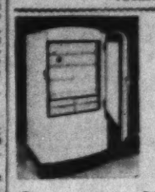
HALL'S
Chocolate Bunnies and Eggs
Easter Boxes of Our Delicious Homemade Chocolates and Bon Bons.
Post Road, Cos Cob
Tel. Greenwich 2606

Send It to the Laundry

Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH
(Continued)



Fairbanks-Morse
The Conservador
keeps foods you most often want, where you want them, at your finger tips.
Greenwich Hardware Co.
226 Greenwich Avenue Tel. 805

EASTER CLOTHES
Our preparation was made early. We are showing the finest Top-Coat and Suit selection both for Men and Boys.
THE TOGGERY SHOP
361 GREENWICH AVE. Tel. 1478-W.

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 2-3619
1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OILS
Household Fuel Corp.
Frazer & Foster — Hartford Coal Co.
718 MAIN STREET 7-6461

FAVORITE ANIMALS of NURSERYLAND
EASTER BUNNIES
Dogs, Dolls, Donald Duck, Minnie and Mickey Mouse 60c and up
WITKOWER'S
77 ASYLUM STREET

4 YEARS OLD
Our advertising in the Monitor has brought to us many new and steady friends whom we appreciate. We are continuing our Monitor advertising and hope we may continue to serve you
OLSON & JACOBSON
BEAUTY SALON
902 Main St (Between Worth and Sage-Allen) Phone 6-1341

W. C. Mason & Co., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

Mrs. Kehoe's Roseapples
make a Dainty Salad Cup and can be filled with almost any kind of salad.
6 large or 8 medium to the can.
Try them for your next party.
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
WEST HARTFORD CENTER

Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO
OPTICIANS
682 MAIN STREET

Saturday Is the Last Day for
Hot Cross Buns
Plain or Frosted.
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum Street

MERIDEN

At This
Easter Time
the
Domestic Laundry
would like to express its appreciation to Monitor readers for their loyal support of our Monitor advertising and sincere efforts to serve.
Birch's Laundry
GOOD SERVICE
in
Laundry—Cleaning—Dyeing
123 Colony Phone 1287

W. G. SCHWINK
MILK and CREAM
Pasteurized or Raw
Also VITAMIN D MILK
PHONE 1661

YES
Graceful Flowers and Potted Plants for EASTER
Will Make Happy Your Day
GREENBACKERS
Phone 724 — Old Colony Road

MIDDLETOWN

CENTRAL DRUG STORE
344 MAIN STREET PHONE 907
SPECIAL NOON-DAY LUNCHEONS . . 35c

FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

CLOTHES
for
DAD and SON
R. W. Camp Co.
412-416 Main Street Phone 248

CONNECTICUT

MIDDLETOWN
(Continued)

'blue coal'
KOPPERS COKE FUEL OIL
James Lawton & Sons, Inc.
347 Main Street Phones 307-1307

NEW BRITAIN

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL — COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2795

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
7 P. M. to 9 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. H. STORY & SON
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Established 1885
675 FERRY STREET 8-4824

THE SHOP ON WHEELS
PLUMBING, HEATING
SHEET METAL WORK
REPAIR SERVICE
CHARLES A. MENZIES, Inc.
87 WHITNEY AVENUE
Phones 3-2824, 2-1274

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y• OLD• HARD• WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

The LEEPER Co.
All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning
42 ELM STREET Phone 6-8829

Ann Allen Gowns
2(Whitney Avenue
(New Haven, Conn.

Mary Lyons Shop
Millinery
Suits -- Dresses
New Location—140 Orange Street

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists
Announce the Opening of Their NEW SALON
Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church
Second Floor Tel. 5-5159

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET, Corner Temple

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Norwalk 1042
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk — So. Norwalk
27 Wall St. — 14 So. Main St.

Pearl-Set Jewelry
Moderately Priced
Necklaces—1, 2, 3 or 4 Strand
Bracelets, Clips, Brooches, Earrings
FRANK LAUDER
96 Washington Street, South Norwalk

TERMITE CONTROL
Terminix Insulation Co.
42 Commerce Street Norwalk
PHONE 562

NORGE
Refrigeration
Angevine Furniture Company
Fine Furniture
16 NORTH MAIN STREET
SO. NORWALK

EASTER ACCESSORIES
Gloves, Kid, Fabric and Silk—Bags—Hosiery, Gordon's McCallum, Kayser, Roman Stripe—Silk Lingerie—Slips, Panties and Gowns.
J. I. MALLETTE
88 WASHINGTON ST., SO. NORWALK

Priscilla Shop
Millinery—Bags—Scarfs
Hosiery—Costume Jewelry
510 West Ave. Phone 456

County Service Co.
RUG CLEANING—REPAIRING
UPHOLSTERING
Ask About Our
Used Furniture Exchange
GROVE STREET, DARIEN

Candy for Easter
Schrafft's—Whitman's and Our Own Make
MEADS DRUG STORE
520 West Ave. Frost Bldg., Norwalk

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

Flowers for Easter
MAGNER
Frost Bldg. West Ave., Phone 169
Member Florists Telegraph Delivery Assn.

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7525
12-5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shagmoor COATS
Exclusive with us
$29.75 and up
MANTELL & MARTIN
294 ATLANTIC ST. STAMFORD, CONN.
10 NO. MAIN ST. PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

We have a full line of
SPRING FURS
Such as
SILVER FOXES
KOLINSKYS
FOX TAIL CAPES
SABLES
STONE MARTEN
and others
HIRSCH FURRIERS
43 ATLANTIC STREET

Stamford's Style Center for Men and Boys
Stein-Bloch Clothes
Hartwell-Delap Co.
48 PARK ROW STAMFORD

FRANKEL'S
262 ATLANTIC ST., STAMFORD
CLOTHING for the ENTIRE FAMILY
CHARGE ACCOUNTS INVITED

FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.
Clothing and Haberdashery for Men and Boys
259 MAIN TEL. 5-4188

STAMFORD SILK SHOPPE
Specializing in Yard Goods and Mill Ends
284 Main Street Tel. 4-6240

For Beautiful Permanent Waves at the Lowest Prices Visit
Our Beauty Salon—Fifth Floor
THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 BANK STREET STAMFORD

FOUR-IN-ONE SHOP
Specializing in Draperies, Slip Covers, Upholstering, Furniture Refinishing, Window Shades and Floor Coverings.
Telephone 4-4196
120 Bedford Street
Stamford, Conn.

Buettner's
BETTER FURNITURE
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

I. Miller
Beautiful Shoes
Sold in Connecticut at
I. SPELKE & SON....STAMFORD
I. MILLER.....NEW HAVEN
I. MILLER.....HARTFORD

LATHAMS, INC.
163 BEDFORD ST.
Fine Flowers
Delivery to All Parts of the World
Member of Florists Telegraph Delivery Assn.
TEL. 4-2877

WALLINGFORD

A Wide Selection of
THOMPSON'S
Easter Novelties & Baskets and Whitman's Chocolates
F. W. Marx Pharmacy

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Our "Boys' Shop" is featuring Spring Suits for boys 7 to 15 at $8.98 up.
Second Floor
HOWLAND-HUGHES

For Dry Cleaning
We use a patented fluid costing 7 times as much as gasoline. It leaves no odor and no invisible oily residue to catch more dirt.
Phone 3-3161
for PERRY SERVICE

BOYS' "KAYNEE" SHIRTS AND BLOUSES
Youths' Sizes, 12½ to 16½.
Junior Sizes, 8 to 14.
Blouse Sizes, 5 to 10.
All of Fast Color Materials, 98c ea.
The Miller & Peck Co.

HENRI'S BEAUTY SALON
Hair Stylist
11 LEAVENWORTH STREET
Phone 4-5176

SEE NEXT PAGE

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

Gloves for Easter
Our Glove Department assures you GLOVES of Style, Quality, Fit and Moderate Prices. Not a new idea missing. Not a style detail lacking.
Fine French Kids—Doeskins and Suedes from PERRIN.
Marvelous New Novelties in Fabric Gloves from Van Raalte and Kayser
GRIEVE, BISSET & HOLLAND, Inc.
WATERBURY CONN.

There's a subtle hint of spring in the air. It inspires one to paint and paint and paint—to clean house—redecorate, and furnish a spring costume for old friend "home."
Finlay and Westwood
Painters and Paperhangers
PHONE 4-3630

Attractive Specialties for Easter
DELMAR'S
Homemade Candy Shop
85 East Main Street Phone 3-9434

EASTER SPECIALTIES
Our delicious Ice Cream in individual Easter Forms
152 Cherry Street Phone 5-1121

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

R. M. CROUSE E. S. QUARNBERGER
FRUEHAUF TRAILERS
Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
13 EAST LEE ST. PHONE SOUTH 1111
BALTIMORE - MARYLAND

G. W. WAGNER
Proprietor
Fidelity Barber Shop
1425 FIDELITY BUILDING

NEW YORK

ALBANY

John G. Myers Co.
Classic
Fur-Trimmed Swagger Coats
$39.75
Others to $59.75
Myers Coats—Second Floor

Easter Comes Early
Shop Now for the
CORRECT ACCESSORIES
For Your Costume
WHITNEY'S
Albany, N. Y.

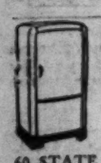
DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

Cotrell and Leonard
Exclusive New Spring Shoes $8.75

G. C. REARDON, INC.
ANNOUNCES
The New Glenwood Duplex 2-in-1 Combination Range
Cooks with either Gas, Oil, Coal or Wood. Come in and see them.
G. C. REARDON, Inc.
Broadway at Malden Lane

AUBURN

DAIRYLEA MILK and ICE CREAM
Phone
AUBURN 2475



NORGE
Deluxe refrigeration
Fred Rondina
Fine Furniture
60 STATE ST AUBURN, N. Y.

BOSTONIAN'S
Stetson's Friendly
Arch-Preserver Shoes for Men
SHOE & LUGGAGE
3 State St. SHOP Auburn, N. Y.

Ask CHATFIELD'S
About the New Odorless Dry Cleaning for Your Overstuffed Furniture. Makes Your Furniture Look Like New. Berlou Guaranteed Moth Proof If Desired.
CHATFIELD'S
1 MARY STREET PHONE 1797

NEW YORK

AUBURN (Continued)

EASTER MEANS
Flowers
From DIETZ
23 Genesee Street

BINGHAMTON

Superior
WYOMING ANTHRACITE
"The same coal from the same mine all the time"
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES ATLANTIC FUEL AND RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal & Supply Co.
345-357 GRAND AVE. DIAL 7-2249

Parlor City Shoe Store
Beautiful Hosiery Bags
Shoes for All
40 Court St. 4-3314

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
315 Court St., 21 Jarvis St., Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1321

GENERAL ELECTRIC Stoves
Hotpoint Coal—Oil—Gas Combination
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
JAMES H. CARVER CO.
INCORPORATED
70-72 STATE STREET

EVEN YOUR FIGURE MUST BE NEW THIS SPRING:
For the perfect "Suit Silhouette" wear Warner's Platter-Back Foundations . . . $5.00 to $10
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
Est. 1842

Dress For the Occasion
For the many social events planned after Easter, you'll need new afternoon and evening costumes. They will be new and correct if purchased from
McLEANS

Easily learned by any pianist. Read HAMMOND advertisement in March 24 issue of The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section on page 16
Weeks & Dickinson
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BRONXVILLE

Delightfully Different
Fujiyama
Excellent Food
Moderate Prices
30 STUDIO ARCADE
TEL. 4388

WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE
WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
Coal—Wood—Oil Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

Super Curline
BEAUTY SHOPPE
MME. PAUL GAIRE, Prop.
Beauty Items 25c, 3 for $1.00
Super Curline Steam Permanent $4.00
56 Palmer Ave. and 2 Park Place
TEL. 0365 TEL. 0125

THE NOSEGAY
Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Tek
The one and only TUFT-BRUSH
BETTER SHAPE BETTER BRISTLES
EVERTS-BARTHEN
DRUGGISTS
PARKWAY ROAD, COR. PALMER AVE.
TEL. 1271—3624

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist
Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
71 Pondfield Road
Tel. 6260—6261

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
180 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3289

Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

NICOLINE
Hairdresser
Tel. 1101 67 Pondfield Rd.
BROOKLYN
See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marbeth Beauty Salon

Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
151 Wallace Ave. Parkside 1617
Open Monday and Friday Evenings

BUFFALO (Continued)

Visit Our Newly Decorated and Enlarged
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT
Popular Priced and French Room Models
HENS & KELLY CO.
Main and Mohawk Street
BUFFALO

WIESE, Florist
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

There is NO BETTER FUEL Than
SEMET COKE SOLVAY
HEDSTROM-SPAULDING Inc.
45 E. GENESEE GL. 7900

MELDRUM BROS. SERVICE STATION
Batteries and Recharging
Lubrication and Tire Service
Recognized Products—Trained Men
Delaware and Amherst Ri. 9784

Paper Towels Paper Napkins
WILLIAM LUDWIG
Wrapping Paper and Twines
Paper Specialties
Wax Paper—Tissue Paper—Bags, etc.
1008 Jefferson Ave. GA. 2050

Claremont Shop
New Hats for Spring
at $2.00 Others to $10.00
We specialize in Youthful, Large Headsizes
475 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

GRANT 3305
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

CORTLAND

CHOCOLATE SHOP
Easter Specials
Candies
Ice Cream
Come in for your Lunch or Dinner
Pleasure to serve you

GLOVERSVILLE

Fuel Oil Range Oil
Kerosene
A. F. PETERS OIL COMPANY
3 CAYADUTTA STREET

GOLD STRIPE HOSE
For Easter
79c $1.00 1.35
ARGERSINGER'S

PECK FLOWERS
for Easter
Member of F. T. D.

The New
Imperial Washable Wallpaper
for 1937 on display at
Cowles Brown & Co.

EASTER CANDY
Featuring Park & Tilford Schrafft's, Apollo, Alyce Chase
50c to $2.00
Karmelkorn Shop

ITHACA

Grace Quick Beauty Shop
For Appointment Phone 2047
Specializing in Ladies' Haircuts and the Machineless Permanent
Specialist in Children's Hairdressing
405 College Avenue

JAMESTOWN

Entire Store Completely Restocked Ready With
Fashions for Easter
4 Large Floors of Shops
Nelson's Dept. Store of Specialty Shops
108-110 EAST SECOND STREET
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

THE NEW
BIGELOW'S
Visit Jamestown's Own Store and see the many improvements.
SEVEN BIG FLOORS
SPRING SUITS AND TOPCOATS
at
John A. Jones, Inc.
219 MAIN STREET

KENMORE

Groceries Delicatessen
WERNER'S
Tempting Home-Prepared Foods Ready to Serve
Molded Salads, Chop Suey, Spaghetti, Baked Beans, etc.
3145 Delaware Ave. Ri. 2564

KENMORE (Continued)

Kenmore Coal & Ice Co.
Moving
Furnace Cleaning
Doner-Hanna Coke
16 LINCOLN BLVD.
RI. 1939

Sarah Peddin's
Delectable Chocolates
Bon Bons and Glacés
Shipped to All Parts of the World
31 Wardman Rd. Ri. 5234

LARCHMONT

FLOWERING PLANTS
Cut Flowers for Easter
Grant's Greenhouses
96 Weaver St., Larchmont, N. Y.
TEL. LARCH. 81

PAINTER DECORATOR
F. ULLMANN
45 Mayhew Avenue
Larchmont 2276
WORKMEN SKILLED IN ALL MEDIUMS
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN

Long Island

BALDWIN

NORGE
Bollator Refrigerator
BALDWIN GENERAL SUPPLY
Home Equipment
Hardware and Paint
Merrick Rd., cor. Grand Ave. Frpt. 1492

Wind's Kiddy Shop
"Clothes from Cradle Thru School"
78 Merrick Road
BALDWIN, LONG ISLAND

FAR ROCKAWAY

FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Far Rockaway 7-7434
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Red Cross Shoes for Women
Florsheim Shoes
For Men and Women
ALBERT HYMAN
1037 Central Avenue
Footwear of Quality for Entire Family

FAR ROCKAWAY 7-6907
Foundation Garments - Brassieres
Corsetiere
Selmar Form Studio
1910 MOTT AVENUE
Gifts Furniture Novelties Lamps

FAR ROCKAWAY Cedarhurst

TEL. CEDARHURST 4972

Announcing Opening Of My New Store
Andy's Beauty Salon
433 CENTRAL AVENUE
CEDARHURST, L. I., N. Y.

FLUSHING

Dresses Suits
Coats Knitwear Hats
The Boulevard Shop
141-05 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
Open Evenings Monday-Wednesday-Friday

John Alden
Furniture and Carpet Corporation
Upholstering—Slip Covers
Alexander Smith Rugs
Broadloom Carpets

154-28 Northern Blvd. Independence 3-0242

Donohue's Service Station
GREASE WASH CHANGE OIL SIMONIZ
or generally repair your car
Battery Service Tydol Gas
Cars called for and delivered
41-20 160TH STREET FL. 9-1080

Whitman's Auction Rooms
Incorporated
Furniture, Antiques, Works of Art, Pictures, Books, etc., Bought and Sold.
154-16-18 Northern Blvd.
Phone Flushing 9-1811

Life Insurance and Annuities
Retirement Plans
A Plan to Fit Your Present Income
JUSTIN TRAUB
136-27 Franklin Ave. IN. 3-0319

Flowers by Wire
Drake's
Art in Flowers
Fl. 9-1881 40-09 150th Street

BERGER'S Bake Shop
Easter eggs — bunnies —
Decorative layers
Salted nuts
4122 162nd Street Flushing 9-10415

K. F. DIEHL
Jeweler—Optician
EXPERT REPAIRING
Independence 3-6226
41-47 MAIN STREET

Secure Your
Boy's Easter Outfit
AT
MILLER & MACK
Boys' and Students' Apparel
Sporting Goods and Camp Equipment
36-33 MAIN STREET

Long Island

FLUSHING—Bayside

Say It This EASTER with FLOWERS and PLANTS from
RICHTER
We deliver within a radius of 20 miles. Daily deliveries in Manhattan and by wire all over the world.
Rooby Hill Rd. near Cross Island Blvd. Bayside 9-3000 3001 3002

Alley Pond Nursery
HANS RUNGE
Designing of home grounds, expert tree trimming, evergreens, shrubs, trees, bulbs, grading, seeding.
ENTIRE CHARGE TAKEN
NASSAU BLVD. and 232 STREET
Phone Bayside 9-0450

FOREST HILLS

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bou. 8-3600 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

Everyone Likes Them!
Flowers!
Plants, Shrubs
for All Occasions
Forest Hills Flower Shop
8 Greenway Terrace Bou. 8-6210
Blvd. 8-1116 Est. 1926

Fred's Radio Shop
—Guaranteed Radio Repairs—
Queens Blvd. at Continental Ave.
BO. 8-9331 72-24 AUSTIN ST.

Dorothy Brotman
Sport Apparel - Frocks - Millinery
New Easter Costumes and Hats
OPEN EVENINGS BY APPOINTMENT

Spring Manhattan Shirts
With Your Monogram from $2 up
Barclay
Open Evenings
72-36 AUSTIN ST. BOU. 8-9585
BOU. 8-3929 71-20 AUSTIN ST.

Maycrest Beauty Shoppe
Beauty Culture of the Better Kind. Licensed Notox Specialist. Mon., Tues., Wed. 3 Items $1. Open Thurs., Fri. and Sat. Eves.

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
INVITES MONITOR PATRONAGE
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2

FOREST HILLS Kew Gardens

Many Useful 5c and 10c Articles
Complete Line House Furnishings
GARDENS, HARDWARE AND PAINTS
S. I. LEVINE
81-46 Lefferts Blvd. Vir. 7-8258

FREEPORT

F. MONTALBANO
292 N. Main St. Ph. Freeport 3698
Near Seaman Avenue
Shoes Rebuilt Like New
Expert Workmanship
Courteous Service

Suits — Dresses — Coats
Easter Parade of Values
Sample Dress Shop
74 MAIN STREET
Walk Up — Every Step Saves You Money
Dresses from 2 for $6.90 to $15.00

Visit Norman's
For your Easter outfit
Values They Talk About
Coats — Suits — Dresses
83 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member
Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

THE BLACK BIRD SHOP
22 GRACE AVENUE
DELICIOUS HOME FOOD
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
For sale daily: Bread, Rolls, Cakes, Pies to order.
Beautifully decorated Birthday and Wedding Cakes
Do Not Serve Meals on Fridays
TEL. GREAT NECK 182

COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS 40 CUTTER MILL ROAD
Wadsworth Service Stations
GREAT NECK 3931
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

HEMPSTEAD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hempstead 1803-M
9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LEE-DAVID, Inc.
9 Main Street
NEWEST SMART SPRING MILLINERY
Suits - Dresses - Blouses - Skirts
Youthful Half Sizes

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD (Continued)

Empire Sportswear
Long Island's Sportswear Center featuring Man-tailored Suits 11.75
Men's Worsteds, Gabardines, Imported Shetlands, regular value up to 29.75.
Knitwear—Blouses—Skirts
Empire Sportswear
247 FULTON AVENUE

Walk-Over
for Men and Woman

Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1919
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

EASTER GREETINGS
ETTINGER'S
Smart DRESSES—9.95 to 16.50
Our dresses have quality plus style. A new foundation will make your outfit look smarter.
Girdles and Foundations
Lily of France, Le Gant, Vogue, Artist Model, Vassarette.
Expert Fitting and Alterations 264 Fulton Ave.

LUSH PHARMACY
FRONT and MAIN STREETS
DELICIOUS BLUE PLATE....45c
Soda Candy Films Kodaks
Toilet Articles
Free Delivery
Phones Hempstead 62—Hempstead 364

Our Stock Is Now Complete for Your Selection of
CHILDREN'S EASTER GIFTS
Coslow's Kiddie Shops
266 FULTON AVENUE

Do your Easter shopping at Hempstead's Newest Style Center
MARGIE LANE Inc
254 FULTON AVE.
HEMPSTEAD, L. I.
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Dresses from 10.95 to 19.95
No charge for alterations

FULTON AVENUE AND FRONT STREET
WEST HEMPSTEAD
ESSO WADSWORTH Service Station
Hempstead 5205
BATTERIES—TIRES—HEATERS

"The Store Accommodating"
A. L. FRANK'S
DEPARTMENT STORE, Inc.
Telephone 1893 15-17 Main Street

Home of GOSSARD Corsets
LILY OF FRANCE RENGO BELT
NEMO FLEX PRACTICAL FRONT
Fitting by Graduate Corsetieres
Barbizon Tailored Lingerie
Exclusive with
Betty Shop
22 MAIN STREET Hempstead 2979

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola

MINEOLA FAIR GROUNDS ROLLER SKATING RINK
Long Island's Finest and Largest
Evening Skating to Pipe Organ Music
Free Instruction at All Sessions
Matinee 2-5, Evening 8-11:15 Garden City 4819

HUNTINGTON

Shop at Sears and Save
Sears
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Steiny's Millinery Inc.
New York Ave.

JACKSON HEIGHTS

H. N. HENSCH, INC.
Authorized
Sales Ford Service
New Cars and Trucks 8509 Northern Blvd. Jackson Hts., N. Y.
Used Cars and Trucks Roosevelt Ave. at 73th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y.
90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

AMY COLE'S
QUEENS TAVERN, Inc.
79-11 Roosevelt Ave. HAv. 9-9395
Luncheon 35c and 50c, 11:30 to 3 p. m.
Afternoon Tea, 3 to 5 p. m.
Dinner 5 to 9 p. m., 75c-85c-$1.00
SOUTHERN HOME COOKING

Hallett & Hallett, Inc.
Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. FL 9-0063-4036
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd. Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

Cyril W. Anderson
37-43 82nd Street, Jackson Heights
FURNISHINGS DOBBS HATS
CUSTOM CLOTHES
READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHES, $35
EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

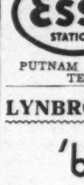
NEW YORK

Long Island

JAMAICA

FRIES & BURMEISTER
Real Estate and Mortgages
INSURANCE
in All Its Branches
170-23 Jamaica Ave. Rep. 9-1070-1071

LYNBROOK



MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetier
also
Beautifully trimmed Hats, including large head sizes —
$1.98 - $2.98 - $3.98
Youthful, print, wrap-around Dresses. Sizes 14 to 42
We feature "Bryn Mawr" Underwear
97 Atlantic Ave. Cor. Sunrise Highway

M. L. LEVISON
★ HARDWARE
★ HOUSE FURNISHINGS
★ FLOOR COVERINGS
★ NUENAMEL PAINTS
★ COMPLETE LINE OF GARDEN TOOLS
33 ATLANTIC AVENUE PHONE LYN. 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke Coal White-Red Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tele. Lynbrook 10230

I. Jacobson & Son
DEPARTMENT STORE
EASTER APPAREL FOR GIRLS AND BOYS
21 Atlantic Avenue
Next to Queensboro Gas & Elec. Co.
EASTER BASKETS
19c to 69c
Filled with Easter Toys. Stop and see how Peter Rabbit has turned our windows into a picture.
A beautiful stock of Plush, Velour, and Cotton Toys 10c to $3.50
Walter S. Miller, Jr.
92 ATLANTIC AVENUE

Visit Us
For Unusual Easter Novelties and Fine Chocolates
GEORGE C. MUELLER
82 ATLANTIC AVENUE

FRANK'S SERVICE STATION
COLONIAL ESSO STATIONS
GENERAL AUTO SERVICE
STANDARD PRODUCTS
PUTNAM AVE. OPP. UNION PLACE
TELEPHONE LYN 3164

LYNBROOK—E. Rockaway
FOR
'blue coal'
or FUEL OIL
Call Lynbrook 2777
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

PATCHOGUE

G. BRANDAU
16 SOUTH OCEAN AVENUE
HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
FANCY POULTRY
S. & W. Canned Goods
DELIVERY SERVICE TEL. 104

Potter & Robinsons, Inc.
WE SELL and RENT
REAL ESTATE
WE SELL FIRE—AUTO—LIFE and All Casualty INSURANCE
30 EAST MAIN STREET TELEPHONE 8

QUEENS VILLAGE

SOL ROSEMAN
Red Cross—Florsheim
Dr. Posner
Shoes
215-19 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL

Frank H. Dunstatter
Incorporated
Stetson Hats
Florsheim Shoes
Manhattan Shirts
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
116-11 Jamaica Ave., R. H.
also
71-17 Austin Street, Forest Hills

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave Rich Hill 2-4091

Vick's Service Stations
TEXACO GAS
General Auto Repairs
TIRES—BATTERIES—IGNITION
Cor. 102nd Street and Atlantic Avenue and 104th Street and Atlantic Avenue
Phone Virginia 7-4440, Cleveland 3-8789

Easter Flowers
A. DAHMEN
115-14 Jamaica Avenue
VIR. 7-9497

JEANNE'S DRESS SHOPPE
114-08 JAMAICA AVENUE
DRESSES
Sizes 12-20. Large selection in Sizes 38-54.
TEL. VIR. 7-9494

Mrs. Martha Wagner
Girdles, Foundation Garments
Corsets and Bandeaux
Individually designed
VIR. 7-8290M
106-33 96th St. Ozone Park, L. I.

Long Island

RICHMOND HILL (Continued)

FOR EASTER
Phone Richmond Hill 7-0338
Bangert's
Say it with Flowers
Branch Member F. T. D.
86-06 LIBERTY STREET

SPRING MILLINERY
at
THE PALACE
$1.85 up
108-21 Jamaica Ave., near 109th St.

Paul Mahlke
Prime Meats
Fancy Poultry
All Kinds of Jersey Pork and Bolognas
Tel. CLeveland 3-0053
106-11 Jamaica Ave.

The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
Millinery
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
106-13 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 7-8300

ARTHUR A. SIEGLER
INSURANCE
Whatever your Insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
LAURELTON 8-2357, 8-2555

Oldsmobile Service
BRAKE SERVICE—MOTOR WORK
We Specialize in CARBURETORS—GENERATORS FUEL PUMPS—IGNITION—STARTERS
C. A. MARKS
90-10 Van Wyck Blvd. Ph. Jam. 6-4459

RICHMOND HILL Ridgewood

PLUMBING HEATING
Gas and Oil Burners
Gas Refrigerators and Ranges
FRANK J. WIESMAN CO.
1110 CYPRESS AVENUE
RIDGEWOOD Hegeman 3-3111

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

Spruce Up for Spring
Men's Smart Furnishings for Easter
Masterfelt Hats $2.95
Dunlap Hats $5.00
Plesser & Sons
HABERDASHERS - HATTERS
9105 Jamaica Avenue

J. ROECKER
Prime Meats
9101 76th St., cor. 91st Ave.
MICH. 2-0866

MILADY SPECIALTY SHOP
Corsets and Brassieres Made to Order
Fitting Done by Expert Corsetiere
88-14 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 7-8651

RIDGEWOOD

FLOWERS and PLANTS
For All Occasions
Jofré Flower Shoppe
66-11 Fresh Pond Road, nr. Gates Av.
HE. 3-6275

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 1815
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Famous for Our Permanent Waving"

Specializing in All Types of Hair
PLAZA BEAUTY SHOP
274A Merrick Road
Tel. Rockville Centre 21

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Sundries
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3693
Tel. R. V. C. 438

The RUG STORE

Headquarters for "ARMSTRONG'S LINOLEUM" and BROADLOOM CARPETS
Expert Service!
BESSIE WOLFF, Prop. 274 MERRICK RD.

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

Dr. Posner's Scientific Shoes for Children
PEERLESS SHOE STORE
22 N. VILLAGE AVE. ROCKVILLE CTR.

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-8363
58 Rodney Place. Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER (Continued)

Norge Home Appliances

THE ELECTRIC SHOP
HARRY BOSBY, Mgr.
111-A North Park Avenue
Rockville Ctr. 6439

MAMARONECK

Easter Plants
Easter Flowers

THOMAS SKINNER
"Friendly Elms Greenhouses"
West Post Road Telephone 1698

MOUNT VERNON

SPECIAL PERSONAL CHECKING SERVICE

NO MINIMUM BALANCE REQUIREMENTS
NO SERVICE CHARGES
10c PER CHECK THE ONLY COST
Any officer will be pleased to explain, or information on request.

Have you seen a copy of "Services"?

The Mount Vernon Trust Co.
30 E. FIRST ST., COR. THIRD AVE.
Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

DELLWOOD
Creami-Rich
MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"

For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Irvington 1262 or Marble 7-1400.

Again NORGE *Leads*
REFRIGERATORS—GAS RANGES and OIL BURNERS
Architect Heating & Appliance Corp.
29 E. PROSPECT AVE., MT. VERNON
OAK. 4141 FAIRBANKS 4-6464

MATRIX SHOES
Sold at
Dave Weisberger Inc.
17 GRAMATAN AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Arch Built Shoes Sold at
1012 WESTCHESTER AVE.
BRANCH STORE—BRONX, N. Y.

Chester H. Holmes
OPTICIAN
Lucas Building, 11 Fiske Place
PHONE HILLCREST 5282
FRANK H. DIMMICK
OPTOMETRIST

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
63 East First St. Oakwood 9046

F. E. Holmes & Son
P. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 9421
89 WEST 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

Annesi Shoe Repairing Shop
8 Oakley Ave., Cor. Gramatan
Phone OAKWOOD 9576
Let Us Take Care of Your Clothes
John Petronio, Proprietor — RECIRCLE VALET — Tel. Oakwood 9161
OAKLEY and GRAMATAN AVENUE

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILLSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Pair 4-2800 Oak 2800

NEW SPRING SHOES
Red Cross Shoes for Women
Arch Preservers for Men and Women
Buster Browns for Boys and Girls
THE YORK SHOE STORE
21 SO. 4TH AVE. OAKWOOD 7296

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS
and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
33 S. 4th Avenue, Mt. Vernon
Phone Oakwood 1188

Brunswick Berey Features CONTINENCY EXPERIENCE
FOR EASTER
SPECIAL DISPLAY of
Spring Fur Capes and Scarfs
49 PROSPECT AVE. Oakwood 2554

NEWBURGH

The C. F. S. Milk Co., Inc.
High Grade
MILK AND CREAM
DAIRY PRODUCTS
77 West St., Newburgh, N. Y.
TELEPHONE 1655

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

NEWBURGH (Continued)

VOGEL'S SHOE CO.
86 Water Street, Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6456-R 9 to 11 a. m. daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
"Certified" Laundry and DRY CLEANING SERVICE
CURTAIN and BLANKET SPECIALISTS
Phone
ENTERPRISE 7002

SAVE $70 on a WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATOR
Sale of 1936 Floor Model Westinghouse Refrigerators
Regularly 209.50—Now 199.50
$10 down payment. Immediate delivery—monthly payments thereafter, 6.25
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 North Avenue, New Rochelle 1900

ENTERTAINING?
Embossed-Double White Informals
50 for 1.00 100 for 1.50
The LITTLE PRINT
236 Huguenot St. New Rochelle 2353

DIXIE TEA ROOM
HOME COOKING

Luncheon 50c
Dinner 75c
Sunday Dinner 1.00
9 Lockwood Ave., New Rochelle
"Grassmere Hall" One Block North Ave.

RUBY LANE STORES
CURTAINS BEDSPREADS
BLANKETS and COMFORTERS
LADIES' UNDERWEAR
OTHER RUBY LANE STORES THROUGHOUT WESTCHESTER COUNTY AND LONG ISLAND
550 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel.: New Rochelle 9800

DRY CLEANING
at Its Best
24-Hour Service
Called For and Delivered
CLEANERS BESCO DYERS
387 NORTH AVE. New Rochelle 6160

FOR
Permanent Waving of Distinction
SEE
CHARLES
Ladies' Hairdresser
PHONE NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division St., New Rochelle, N. Y.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ STAR FASHIONS
$6.95
ALL ONE PRICE - WOMEN'S - JUNIORS' AND HALF SIZES
LA ROSE SHOPPE
525 Main Street Kresge Bldg.

Henry Hairdresser
458 MAIN STREET
NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK
PHONE N. R. 3552

The Log Cabin Florist
FRESH FLOWERS DAILY
Tel. N. R. 10471
(Corner North Avenue and Mayflower)

STYLE and DURABILITY
CLOTHES
for MEN and BOYS
BENJAMIN'S, Inc.
23 Mechanic St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
(Free Parking Space Opp.)

Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. LEEDS and STAFF
Optometrists
205 NORTH AVENUE, NEW ROCHELLE
15 NO. MAIN STREET, PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

New Arrivals in Spring Footwear
W. L. DOUGLAS
Shoes for Men
POLLY PRESTON
Shoes for Women
SUNDIAL
Shoes for Children
ALL AT POPULAR PRICES
FISHER'S SHOE STORE
2968 3RD AVENUE
Near 153rd. Street

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0909
For an Appointment

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLOWERS for EASTER
Large Assortment of Plants
Beautiful Cut Flowers
ROSEDALE FLORIST
521 Ocean Ave. Cor. Church Ave.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Brooklyn (Continued)

Seaver Bros.
7506 FIFTH AVENUE
Easter Dresses, $6.95
New Shades Silk Hose
Gloves, Handbags, Neckwear
Silk Slips, many styles

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

FLOWERS *for All Occasions*
Easter Plants
Tel. LAfayette 3-1198
CALLAS BROS., Inc.
615 Nostrand Ave., corner Bergen St.

HUBER THE FLORIST

Flowers for Easter
609 Nostrand Avenue
Nr. Bergen Street
PREsident 4-6567

YOU CAN BUY
WONDER BREAD
IT'S SLO-BAKED
at SCHROEDER BROS.
VANDERVEER PARK MARKET
1597 Flatbush Ave. Cor. "H"
MAnsfield 6-7620-7621

The Harper Method Shop
(Miss Agnes Steijer)

Shampooing
Permanent Waving
Children's Care
885 FLATBUSH AVENUE
Cor. Church Avenue
National City Bank Building
Buckminster 2-3907 Suite 212

Manhattan

THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
Affords dignified, suitable service at reasonable price. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

GEORGE SEAMON
Prime Meats
Philadelphia Poultry
Jersey Pork, Sea Food in Season
1706 AMSTERDAM AVENUE
Between 144th and 145th Streets
Phone EDgecombe 4-8395

"Seeing Is Believing"
but you cannot see our famous
FANTOM-FAST
invisible markings without a home demonstration or a visit to BRIARCLIFF LAUNDRY.
BRIARCLIFF MANOR, N. Y. TEL. 2160

Staten Island

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal & Coke
Our Automatic Screens Take Out All Dirt and Dust
A. GILMOUR
Huguenot Park Honeywood 6-0801

PORT RICHMOND

I. A. SILVIE & SON
Funeral Service
69 Richmond Avenue
Port Richmond, N. Y.
GIbraltar 2-0304

Westerleigh Press
Distinctive Printing
Commercial, Club, Church, School
1927 RICHMOND TERRACE
Port Richmond, S. I. Tel. Gib. 2-2413

TOMPKINSVILLE

A. MAZZUCCO
MEAT MARKET
Poultry and Provisions
Special: Turkeys 25c per lb.
Phone SAint George 7-1304
2 ST. PAUL'S AVENUE

WEST NEW BRIGHTON

Randall Manor Tailor
Ladies' & Gent's Tailoring
DRESS SUIT PARLOR
All the Latest Creations in Evening Wear to Hire
809 CASTLETON AVE., WEST BRIGHTON
Phone Gibraltar 2-6491 We call and deliver

PEEKSKILL

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

W. J. OWEN
Feed, Grain, Hay, Straw, and Fertilizer
907 MAIN STREET Telephone 430
Baby Chicks, Lawn Seeds, Lawn Fertilizers, Garden Seed Supplies, Dog Food, Bird Foods
The store with the checkerboard front

Visit
SKOLSKY'S
Commercial Stationery and Book Store
6 No. Division St. Peekskill, N. Y.
For Easter Cards and Gifts

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL (Continued)

EMMADINE FARMS
INCORPORATED
Unexcelled Grade A Milk
in
Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Ave.
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 7007

Sales Ford *Service*
Specialists in
PAINT AND BODY WORK
SPECIALIZED LUBRICATION
24-HOUR SERVICE
POSEY MOTORS, INC.
1037 Park St. Tel. 661 1040 Brown St.

PELHAM

Permanent Wave Specialist Since 1921
Edward's
BEAUTY SALON
PELHAM 0530 299 Wolf's Lane on Third St. Pelham, N. Y.

FOR PROMPT EFFICIENT
Radio Service
Official Radio Manufacturer's Service
ELECTRICAL REPAIRS, WIRING
Call Licensed Electrician
Kolb & Crawford
WOLF'S LANE PELHAM 0792-3397

Bo-Peep Knit Shop
2 W. SECOND ST., MT. VERNON, N. Y.
Kickernick
the freedom pair
Our Specialty—To show you how to Knit perfect fitting garments.

Pelham Ladies Shop
New Spring
Accessories for Ladies
Gold Stripe and Gordon Hosiery
Kayser and Van Raalte Gloves
Children's Wear and Notions
112 FIFTH AVENUE PELHAM 3276

EASTER CARDS
Pelham Stationers
Everyday Greeting Cards
Leading Lending Library
Personal Stationery
Games - Party Supplies
PEL. 2886 89 WOLF'S LANE

PORT CHESTER

Knit-Tex Coats
NEW SPRING STYLES
$30
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 North Main Street Tel. 718

POUGHKEEPSIE

For Easter
EVERYTHING
from the complete ensemble to the smallest of the necessary accessories.
Authentic Fashions at Luckey's Low Prices.
Luckey, Platt & Co.

Showing a large variety
Easter Cakes and Novelty Pastries
Kindly leave your orders early
Theresa Bake Shop
272 Main Street Near Market St.

HANKINSON
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY
Saltford says:
Have you ordered Easter flowers? Plenty of blooms at Saltford's.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SENECA
PRINTING CO.
Edward J. Gardner Prop.
Main 5658
183 St. Paul Street

The CORNUCOPIA
INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

TEMPLE BUILDING
Barber Shop
for
Ladies and Gents
FOURTH FLOOR

MORTGAGE MONEY
New York Life Insurance Company funds are always available for conservative loans on residential, apartment and business properties in Rochester area. Reasonable rates and prompt service assured.
Rentals Sales Mortgages Insurance
J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Corporation
803 UNION TRUST BUILDING

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER (Continued)

R. M. Myers & Co., Inc.
Established 1875
Printing and Fine Papers
Distributors for
BOOK PAPERS
Made by
Crocker Burbank & Co.
and
Louis Dejonge Co.

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes — All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

MAY RYAN
Beauty Parlor
"Frederics" Permanent Wave Specialist
80 East Ave. Stone 2723

GLENWOOD 1240
FARMEN OR LOWERS
331 DRIVING PARK AVENUE

FIRE INSURANCE AUTO
E. S. BOHACHEK, Inc.
Clinton Ave., S. at Court
Dividends Never Less Than 20%

A SURVEY
of Your Insurance Policies
Will Be Profitable to You
No Cost or Obligation
Wellington Potter
810 Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
STONE 7384

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
73 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL *and* SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road, East Glen. 6161

By Request
Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
Is Open Sundays from 12 Noon Until 8
DINNERS Fountain Service

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Elder's Market
Groceries, Meats, Fruits
Vegetables
Swift's Premium Beef
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

Easter Sunday, March 28
Make it a happy day with
"Fine Flowers Always Fresh"
FROM THE
Rochester Floral Co.
39 FRANKLIN STREET

RYE

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner
Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

Theodore Fremd's Market
The Finest Meats and Poultry
Phone 153-152 PURCHASE ST.

SCARSDALE

The County Trust Company
Caleb Heathcote Branch
Every Banking Service
40 EAST PARKWAY

Distinctive Dressmaking
for all ages
Special Attention given to the Matron's Wardrobe
Mable Sniffen
White Plains, N. Y.
55 CHURCH ST. TEL. W. P. 7270

ALL HOMEMADE
Chocolate Easter Eggs and Bunnies
A lot of other Easter Novelties
LINDEN'S
46 Garth Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.
SCARSDALE 3280

EASTER PLANTS
and
CUT FLOWERS
Blossom Knoll Nurseries
Central Avenue, near Ardsley Rd.
Scarsdale, N. Y. - Telephone 2096
Telephone 1661, Scarsdale
JOHN HUTCHESON
FLORIST
Assortment of Easter Plants and Cut Flowers
45 Fenimore Road Scarsdale, N. Y.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE (Continued)

Depole Produce Market
30 Garth Road Tel. Scarsdale 4400
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products

Scott's Lawn Seeds
Fertilizers of all kinds
Garden Tools
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.
Tel.: 3454

INSULATE!
Your Home or Church Against Winter's Cold and Summer's Heat with
EAGLE FLINT-ROCK WOOL
Rock Wool Insulation Corporation
121 Westmoreland Ave. White Plains 5700

Barnards Pharmacy
7 GARTH ROAD TEL. SC. 3443-3482
Perfumes by Lucien Lelong and Lentheric. *Easter Candies* by Whitman and Lovell & Covel. Breyer's *Fine French Ice Cream* in fancy shapes for Easter.

Marcel de Paris
COIFFEUR DIPLOMÉ
Permanent Wave Expert
SIXTY-SIX GARTH ROAD
SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone Scarsdale 2250

For
Your Printing
THE PRINTER Wick
SCARSDALE
NEW YORK
Telephone 2222

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8866

SCHENECTADY

Women's New
DEXDALE
Sheer Silk
STOCKINGS
$1.00 pair
The Carl Co.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

Barneys
WAMSUTTA PERCALE SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES THE FINEST OF COTTONS
Linen and Dry Goods
PHONE 4-4811

BOOKS
Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
UNION BOOK COMPANY
257 STATE STREET

We have added to our Select Cosmetic Lines the
"HELENA RUBINSTEIN BEAUTY TOILETRIES"
Veeder & Yelverton's
261 STATE STREET

Machineless Permanents
Zotos $10 - Jamal $6.50
Vapor Marcel $5.00
Duart Waves $3 - $4 - $5 - $6
TEL. 4-6638 1062 CHRISLER AVE.
MARTHA CRIPPEN BEAUTY SALON

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers,
Phone 3-1360 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quinlan's
Flowers
366 South Warren Tel. 2-7139

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
STORE
429 South Salina Street

H. A. HYDE
New hats arriving constantly. Each hat carefully chosen for its beauty, quality and individuality.
Prices $1.95 to $13.50
MABEL HYDE TALLMAN
435 South Warren Tel. 2-0559

It's
Dennis
Who puts the cream in
ICE CREAM
DENNIS ICE CREAM, INC.
343 Temple Street Tel. 5-2153

MAPSTONE BROS.
Meats, Fish
Groceries, Vegetables
1911 S. Salina Tel. 3-6115

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes — All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
420 SOUTH SALINA STREET

HILL TOP Laundry INC.
Odorless Dry Cleaning
509 POND STREET PHONE 3-6115

STORAGE MOVING PACKING
KING
Storage Warehouse, Inc.
Phone 3-6191

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

SOCONY
TIRES
BATTERIES
REPAIRING
TOWING
Forman Genesee Garage
800 EAST GENESEE STREET

LIFE INSURANCE and RETIREMENT INCOMES
consult
JOHN G. WINTSCH, C. L. U.
822 Chimes Building Tel. 3-8187
Phoenix Mutual Life Ins. Co.
of Hartford, Conn.

WILSON
Mutual Insurance
Fire, Auto — All Lines
Dividend Paying Companies
134 W. Onondaga St. Tel. 2-5036

GROCERIES and MEATS
Quality, Courtesy and Service Is Our Motto.
Holzworth Store
1004 LANCASTER AVENUE

UTICA

Reynier Gloves
Lovely real kidskin gloves, made for Wells by Reynier of Glennoble, France. Refreshingly styled with smart new details are the versatile four-button lengths and novelties in this new spring showing. Black, Brown, Navy, Gray and White . . . Pair $2.95.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

You are always fashionably dressed if your clothes come from
D. PRICE & CO.
The Fashion Center of Utica
COATS $16.95 to $139
SUITS $16.95 to $110
DRESSES, $6.98 to $69.50

"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St. Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. | Phones 4-3178
208 GENESEE ST. |
Style Moderate Price Quality
IRVING H. IRION
Millinery
200 Genesee Street Utica, N. Y.

MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
Just Back of Grace Church, UTICA, N. Y.

WATERTOWN

The Fashion Nook Is the Place to Look When Thrift Says "Pay Less!" for Your Easter Dress.
Prints, Pastel Crepes, Navy or Black with White. Regular and Half Sizes.
$5.95
EMPSALL'S
G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET
Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone White Plains 1697-W
9 A. M.-11 A. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Matrix Shoes
Spring Styles Now Showing for Men and Women
WHITE'S—99 Main St.

YOU

are cordially invited to come and see the lovely collection of
SPRING FASHIONS
now being shown by
Gertrude Meyers, Inc.
124 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains, N. Y.

COURT HOUSE BARBER SHOP
M. ANTHONY
Individual
Haircutting and Shaving
COURTESY SERVICE Established in 1908
5 COURT STREET Tel. W. P. 1820

The Charles Hat Shop
Hand-Made Hats
1.95 up
All Head Sizes

Hats matched to any color ensemble or made to order from your fabrics. Restyle your old hat to a modern mode. Creative Millinery, extensive European experience.
232 Main Street W. P. 9160

√ Visit Our Lunch Counter.
√ Get acquainted with our Toiletries Dept., featuring Elizabeth Arden, Dorothy Gray, Yardley, Lentheric, Matchabelli, Pierre.
Harry A. Reynolds Pharmacy
91 Mamaroneck Ave. W. P. 8656

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON

If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

C. R. WALLAUER & CO.
PAINT PRODUCTS
THIBAUT WALL PAPER
16 Martine Avenue 139 North Main St.
WHITE PLAINS, N.Y. PORT CHESTER, N.Y.
Ph. White Plains 1433 Ph. Port Chester 3019

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
G. Y. FENTON CO.
96 EAST POST ROAD TEL. 4235

"Wearing daringly *Casual* Hats styled or selected by Ann Ross is really grand, wholesome fun."
We Also Specialize in "Teen-Age" Hats That Are Different
Casual Hat Shop
66 MAMARONECK AVENUE

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
206 Ferris Ave. Phone 5780

New Spring Shoes for Women
Arch Preservers
Stylette
Styl-Wauk
D. F. MURPHY
in Stone's Clothes Shop
199 MAIN STREET W. P. 1279

MOVING
J. H. EVANS & SONS INC.
STORAGE
Daily Service to New York City
Phone WHITE PLAINS 84

Burpee's Seeds Grow
Did You Get a Burpee Seed Catalogue? They are FREE! Seed is in stock now. We suggest that you make out your list of garden and flower seeds and let us put them up for you now.
FOWLER & SELLARS CO.
HARDWARE DEPARTMENT STORE
80 MAIN STREET Tel. W. P. 4300

J. J. FOLEY
COAL COMPANY
Coal, Wood, Fuel Oil
GREEN PLACE
(Near Westchester Avenue)
PHONE WHITE PLAINS 832

PERMANENT WAVES
by
Ruth Seymour Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
173 Mamaroneck Avenue Tel. W. P. 7213

RODWAL MARKET
High Grade Meats
Poultry - Provisions
Sea Food
50 LAKE ST.
Free Delivery
Tel. W. P. 2278—2279

EASTER
Cards and Gifts
Dennison's Novelties
VICKERMAN PARTY & GIFT SHOP, Inc.
116 Mamaroneck Ave., Op. B. Altman & Co.

YONKERS

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Howe Coal & Oil Co., Inc.
10 Iselin St. Nepperhan 2300

PIERPOINT'S MARKET
119 New Main Street
Tel. Yonkers 2575-2576
The BEST in MEAT - FISH and POULTRY
Ask about our Specials Wed., Fri. and Sat.

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

ADMINISTRATIVE STATEMENT ON JUDICIARY REFORM
AT THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT, AS SET FORTH IN THE MESSAGE, IS TO SEE THAT THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE TO THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE—WILL HAVE CEASED TO BE RULERS, HAVING TO THAT EXTENT, PRACTICALLY
RESIGNED THEIR GOVERNMENT INTO THE HANDS OF THAT EMINENT TRIBUNAL
ABRAHAM LINCOLN
INFLATIONARY POLICIES
FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD
LEGAL CONDEMNATION
PUBLIC DISAPPROVAL
HAW-HAW! I ALWAYS GET A BIG LAUGH ABOUT THIS TIME OF YEAR!
INCOME TAX
INVISIBLE TAXES
ARGUMENTS FOR PRESIDENT'S COURT PLAN

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times
And Then He Came to the Signature

—Elderman in Washington Post
The Ground Crew

—Lewis in Milwaukee Journal
It's No Bed of Roses!

—Talburt in New York World-Telegram
Where Ignorance Is Bliss

—Cassel in Brooklyn Eagle
P. S. "Furthermore, We Don't Like the Court's Decisions"

Worth Knowing

IN 1910 ONLY 1 AMERICAN IN 6 HAD A SAVINGS ACCOUNT. TODAY 1 OUT OF EVERY THREE MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN HAS AN ACCOUNT.

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas Leishman

"Charity" in the Bible

The most familiar Bible passage in which the word "charity" occurs is the 13th chapter of I Corinthians where it is found some eight times; and in each of these instances we find that the word thus translated is simply "*agapé*," the regular Greek term for "love." Indeed in I John 4:8, where we read that "God is Love," "*agape*" is the term in the original.

To the modern reader, "charity" naturally suggests the thought of "almsgiving"; but it seems that in the 17th century, when the King James' Version was prepared, "charity" was constantly used as we today use "love," being derived from the Latin term *caritas*, used in the Vulgate and elsewhere in the sense of "love." Hastings contends that "there was a feeling about 1611 against the use of 'love' in the language of religion" (Bible Dictionary: I, p. 373).

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

School Supplies Wagon

One youth with a flair for business made a small "storeroom" of a box, which he fastened to a cart. In this he placed shelves and drawers that held pencils, rubbers, pen points, blank books, typewriting paper, rubber bands, rulers, notebooks, etc.

His shrill whistle, which everyone in the neighborhood is now familiar with, heralds the oncoming "school supply wagon," and any child who needs such supplies can stop the young business man and get his needs filled at his own door. Many a student, on finding the need of more paper for a theme or a new pencil or notebook, is glad that he does not have to make a trip down town, or let his work go until the next day; also, many mothers get their children's school supplies from this traveling store.—M. S., Boone, Iowa.

Brevities

Macon (Ga.) Telegraph: New Jersey's Commissioner of Education says it is all right for a teacher to call a student a nitwit if it is done in a friendly way, somehow recalling the situation in Mississippi, where you may call a man a Republican if the epithet is accompanied by a smile.

Nashville Tennessean: The plan to have regular broadcasts of the sessions of Congress has been delayed pending the invention of microphones streamlined to reduce their wind resistance.

New Yorker: The radio studios have reached a new low level in the supply of humor. Comedians are now living precariously by taking in each other's joshing.

Detroit Free Press: It must be the kid in a man that makes him hunt adventure in Africa. You notice he always puts on knee pants.

Whitsitt Impress: All the average man wants is a dollar that will buy lots of everything except what he has to sell.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

An Oakland, Calif., cryptographer has this to say about puzzles:

AOL TFZALYF DOPJO LU-ZOYVBKZ WBGGSLZ, HUK HS-SBYLZ DPAO MHZJPUHAPUN PUALYLZA, IHMMSLZ VUSF AOVZL DOV RUVD UVA AOL ZVSBAPVU.

Factual Figuring

To the number represented by a long dozen ——— add the number of zones represented by the great divisions of the earth's surface ———; subtract the number of parties represented in a bilateral treaty ———; multiply by the number of figures in an arithmetical group known as a degree ———; and divide by the maximum number of spots on a domino taken from a standard game ———. What is the answer?

Letter Changing

A short letter-change that is shared by a Cleveland, Ohio, reader: Change FRY to PAN in 3 moves.

Contemplation

Monitor Camera Club from Ernest Stewart, St. Louis, Mo.

Rebus

This is taken from the latest issue of The Enigma, official publication of the National Puzzlers' League. Two words, containing 5 and 6 letters, respectively, are represented, and the lines below give a clue:

GR E

Tone picture, classic symphony, or suite
May have a smashing climax, or
COMPLETE

National Anthems

Can you identify the national anthems named below with the proper countries? The first has been checked by way of example.

1	The Marseillaise	Belgium	
2	Land of My Birth	Canada	
3	La Brabançonne	France	1
4	Star Spangled Banner	Finland	
5	Our Fatherland	England	
6	God Save the King	Japan	
7	Maple Leaf Forever	Russia	
8	Our Land	Sweden	
9	Kimigayo	Switzerland	
10	Internationale	United States	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Memory Test

The room should be darkened and the party seated close together in order that articles can be passed from one to another. Twenty small articles, with a wide range of variety, should be passed one at a time to the first person in line; after examination by him it should be passed on to the next, etc. When the last of the articles has gone the rounds, they should all be removed from the room; and a pencil and paper should be given to each person. The one making the nearest correct list of all the things given to and examined by him, receives a prize.

A party recently attended listed among other things: a compass, a cabbage leaf, a baby's stocking, etc. —Mae R. C., Utica, N. Y.

Heaviest Traffic

More traffic flows through the Soo Canal, connecting Lake Superior and Lake Erie, than through either the Panama Canal or the Suez Canal.

Quotation for Today

WE all of us tend to rise or fall together. If any set of us goes down the whole nation sags a little. If any of us raise ourselves a little, then by just so much the nation as a whole is raised.—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Sunbonnet Sue

In Lighter Vein

A Ride?

An old tramp walking along a canal bank hailed a man in a small barge.

"Will ye give me a lift, mister?"

"Aye, but ye'll have to work your passage."

"Oh, that's all right. What will I have to do?"

"Lead the horse along the bank!" —Tit-Bits.

Speed

"Is Joe's car good for much speed?"

"Say, the only dust you could raise in it would come from the upholstery."

Factory Fresh

Customer: "But are you sure that this is a genuine antique?"

Salesman: "Certainly, madam. I can refer you to the manufacturer in Grand Rapids who makes them for us."

Daily Anecdote

Proof

Thomas Jefferson had some doubts regarding the wisdom of having two law-making houses in our National Government; and one day he expressed this doubt to Washington.

"You are better informed on such topics than I am," said Washington, "but I will continue to uphold the system of England and America." He watched Jefferson for a moment and then added, "You yourself have proved the excellence of the two houses this very moment."

"I?" exclaimed Jefferson. "How is that, General?"

"You turned your hot tea from the cup to the saucer to get it cool," replied Washington. "It is the same thing we desire in the two houses."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: The mystery which enshrouds puzzles, and allures with fascinating interest, baffles only those who know not the solution.

Factual Figuring: 13 plus 5 (2 Frigid, 2 Temperate, 1 Torrid) minus 2, times 3, divided by 12, equals 4.

Letter Changing: Fry, pry, pay, pan.

Rebus: GR and finale E (Grand Finale)

National Anthems: The Marseillaise—France; Land of My Birth—Sweden; La Brabançonne — Belgium; Star - Spangled Banner—United States; Our Fatherland—Switzerland; God Save the King—England; Maple Leaf Forever—Canada; Our Land—Finland; Kimigayo—Japan; Internationale—Russia.

Large Flock

Opposite to a bishop in a third-class carriage sat a typical agricultural laborer.

"And what is your occupation?" kindly enquired his lordship.

"I be a shepherd, I be."

"How interesting! And how many sheep have you got?"

"About 50."

"Well, do you know," continued the bishop, "I am a shepherd, too."

"Art tha, now? I wouldn't a thought it. And how many sheep 'as tha got?"

"Let me see. I think about two million."

"Two million! Gosh! And what does ha do at lambin' time?"—Montreal Herald.

Natural Poses

"The office boys at our place of business had a sit-down strike for three weeks last month."

"A sit-down strike for three weeks? Goodness, why didn't you settle it sooner?"

"Because it was that long before we realized they were striking!"

Mr. Webster

Willie: "Pa, what is a critic?"

Pa: "A stowaway on the flight of someone else's imagination!"

That Woman Is in Again!

"And how is the Ladies' Needlework Guild getting along?"

"Oh, sew-sew!"

Feline Tricks

Monitor Camera Club from P. W. Burrows, Mansfield, Mass.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Bob and Dick

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Portland, Ore.

Dick worked in the school cafeteria for his lunches. Bob, one of his classmates, ate his lunches there and made Dick quite unhappy by his bad manners. Dick often came home and told his mother about it.

It had been some time since Dick's mother had heard anything about Bob, so one day she asked about him. Dick said: "Bob is a swell fellow. I had him all wrong."

When asked what had changed his opinion, he said: "One day an elderly man came in and asked the manager of the cafeteria for something to eat. She gave him a large bowl of hot soup and had him sit down by Bob; and I noticed Bob slip him his salad and pie. As we started back to class, I told Bob that I thought it was generous of him to do that. He said, 'Oh that's nothing.' But ever since then we have been good friends."

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"The Unfailing One"—Three of our readers (Mrs. H. T. C. of West Springfield, Mass., E. B. L. of East Orange, N. J., and Mrs. E. M. B. of Concord, N. H.) are agreed that Phillips Brooks is the author of the following poem, which was published in our columns last week:

The little sharp vexations,
And the briars that catch and fret
Why not take all to the Helper
Who has never failed us yet.

Tell Him about the heartache
And tell Him the longings too;
Tell Him the baffled purpose
When we scarce know what to do.

Then leaving all our weakness
With the One divinely strong,
Forget that we bore the burden,
And carry away the song.

This information is confirmed on page 203 of the book entitled "The Best Loved Religious Poems" by James Gilchrist Lawson (published by Fleming H. Revell Company). However, in this book the poem appears under the title "The Unfailing One," whereas Mrs. H. T. C. has submitted "Fret Not Thyself" and E. B. L. has given "Our Burden Bearer" as the title.

"I Must Go On" (F. A. F.)—The poem which this friend is seeking was published in the Christian Science Sentinel of June 23, 1923:

I Must Go On

Sometimes I want to linger on the hills
And gather flowers that grow along the way,
And dip my tired feet in sparkling rills
That laugh as little children laugh at play;
But from these dreams of sense that error fills,
I must go on.

For I have caught a glimpse of loftier height,
Where Truth's white banner beckons, flashing free;
And angel footprints, passing through the night,
Have formed a path of light-touched thoughts for me:
From imperfection into God's great might
I must go on.

—Frances S. Larkin

"And ever the right comes uppermost" (Mrs. E. T.)—This inquirer wishes to have the complete poem containing these words:

And ever the right comes uppermost
And ever is justice done.

She would also appreciate learning the author's name. Our readers are invited to aid us in the search.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts

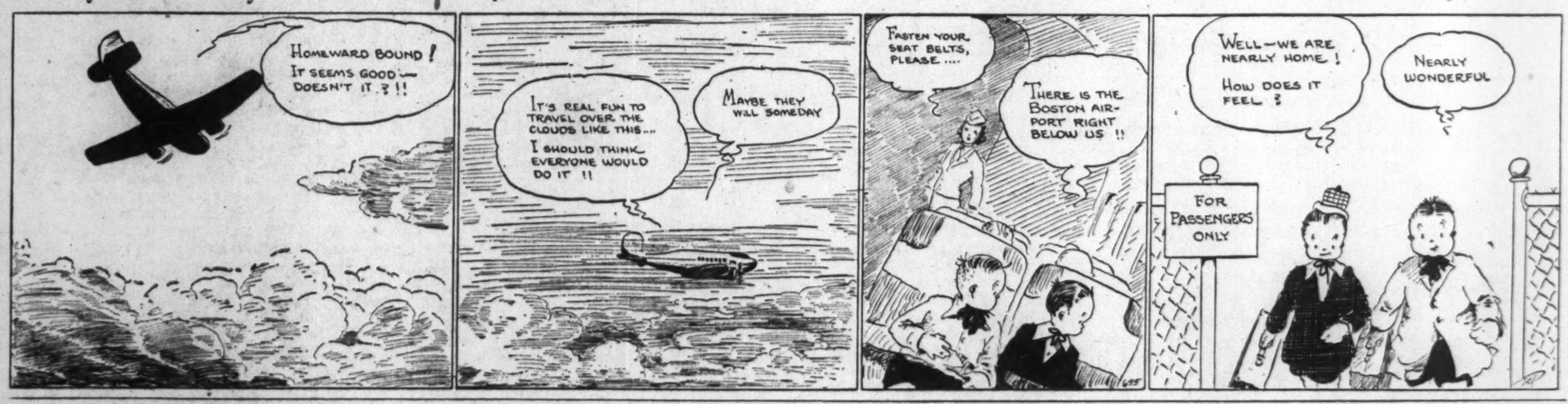
May silent thanks at least to God be given with a full heart; our thoughts are heard in heaven.—*Wordsworth.*

Today

To-morrow I will live, the fool does say: to-day itself's too late; the wise lived yesterday.—*Martial.*

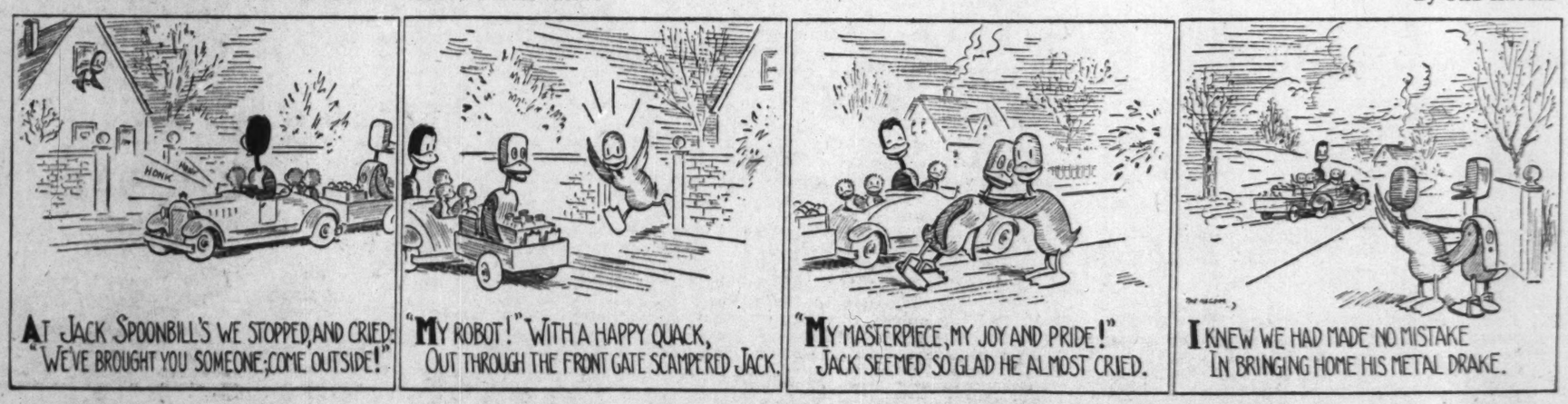
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Return Trip*

By LE PELLEY


HOMEWARD BOUND! IT SEEMS GOOD—DOESN'T IT?!!
IT'S REAL FUN TO TRAVEL OVER THE CLOUDS LIKE THIS... I SHOULD THINK EVERYONE WOULD DO IT!!
MAYBE THEY WILL SOMEDAY
FASTEN YOUR SEAT BELTS, PLEASE....
THERE IS THE BOSTON AIRPORT RIGHT BELOW US!!
WELL—WE ARE NEARLY HOME! HOW DOES IT FEEL?
NEARLY WONDERFUL
FOR PASSENGERS ONLY

The Adventures of Waddles—*Robot Comes Home*

By THE HAGERS


HONK
AT JACK SPOONBILL'S WE STOPPED, AND CRIED: "WE'VE BROUGHT YOU SOMEONE; COME OUTSIDE!"
"MY ROBOT!" WITH A HAPPY QUACK, OUT THROUGH THE FRONT GATE SCAMPERED JACK.
"MY MASTERPIECE, MY JOY AND PRIDE!" JACK SEEMED SO GLAD HE ALMOST CRIED.
I KNEW WE HAD MADE NO MISTAKE IN BRINGING HOME HIS METAL DRAKE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Mr. Roosevelt's Opportunity

NEWS from Detroit indicates that workers are turning from seizure of property to more reasonable ways of winning their share of mounting prosperity. News from Washington reports the Assistant Secretary of Labor framing legislation to facilitate and regularize the conciliation of labor disputes before they reach the strike stage. News from Warm Springs intimates a presidential intention to take a positive part in dealing with an outbreak of lawlessness and industrial warfare which has disquieted the nation.

The first two actions have not removed the necessity for the third. Indeed, they have increased the opportunity for President Roosevelt to bring all the authority of his office, all the force of his popularity and all the power of his persuasiveness to the appeasement of strife and the maintenance of law and order. The people of the United States have a right to look to the President for leadership. Particularly do the workers expect him to call the tune. Lately the keynote has been that judges were keeping "a third of the nation ill-nourished, ill-clothed, ill-housed" by holding up New Deal legislation they consider unconstitutional.

Whether that was his intention or not, the President's drive on the Supreme Court has been taken up by workers who link it with their own defiance of other courts. When the leader of the strikers who refused to obey court orders to evacuate motorcar factories appeals to a mass meeting to end what he called the "sit-down strike of nine old men," the responsibility for his words reaches to Washington and to Warm Springs. When the governors of half a dozen states have felt it necessary to declare that they will not tolerate defiance of law, it is time for the President to take a hand. He has the inescapable opportunity to demonstrate that the highest officer in the land is also the guardian of the law.

In his last speech during the election Mr. Roosevelt declared he would be the servant of all the people. In the last few weeks, despite one rebuke to Mr. Lewis's blatant demand for payment of political debts to labor, the impression has grown that the President was the silent partner of one element in the community—labor, too often lawless labor. When the President first vetoed the bonus bill he showed that he had the courage to stand up against a bloc drive that had flattened Congress and caused it to forget that it represented all the people. Again he has that opportunity.

We recognize that some of the President's opponents may advocate his taking a stand that might put him in a false position and alienate his labor support. But taking a stand for obedience to the law until the law is changed cannot put him in a false position. Nor should it alienate any patriotic labor support.

We know that the President is committed to a policy of obtaining better working conditions and a wider distribution of the national income. We warmly support those objectives. We believe they will make for a sounder national economy. We believe those objectives can be won by reason and peaceable exercise of labor's power. We do not believe either labor or the President's purposes will benefit by lawless pursuit of these aims.

We recognize, too, that labor relations have in some respects become a national problem. The way in which the immediate situation is put up to the President is plain indication of that. But the President now has power to win a peaceful, reasoned solution. Such powers of labor regulation as may be required can be obtained by legislative and constitutional means. The greatest power of the Presidency is that exercised in support of law. That is the power Mr. Roosevelt now has the opportunity to use.

Arms and the Frenchman

GUNS for those who have to use them, rather than for those who simply desire to trade in them—that is the philosophy back of the program to nationalize the armaments industry in France.

Two more airplane plants have now been taken over by the French Government, which has only until March 31 to complete the nationalization of arms factories. Some days ago the historied Creusot plant of the big Schneider works was placed under Government control, ending taunts that the Blum Government had moved against the smaller firms but had avoided testing its nationalization measures against the more powerful companies.

Americans, whose outlook on the question of a Government monopoly over armaments manufacture has been schooled by arguments ranging from aspects constitutional to aspects expedient, may view the French program with some misgiving. But they will watch its development and its consequences with an interest stimulated by the Senate munitions committee's investigations. These showed that skulduggery in armaments trading was not exclusively European, and that Americans had something of the same sort at home.

But there is a question whether provisions under which the French Government is acquiring control of its arms supplies will prove equal to conditions such as arise in time of war. Will purely political squabbles interfere with efficiency and force the Government to rely after all on the high-profit motive to produce the goods?

Lloyd George would answer this question with his recollection that "When in 1914 it came to the need for increasing our supply of munitions on an enormous scale, private firms broke down completely." Somehow it is possible to obscure the lessons of history for the sake of convenience—or why must they be proved again?

A week or so ago nationalization was in the air in Washington. That the subject has lapsed again into silence is due not only to the pressure of such matters as Mr. Roosevelt's proposed court experiment and the sit-down strikes, but to the fact that Americans seem not yet ready to think in terms of nationalization. They are for more and more stringent controls over the arms makers, but until all measures short of Government monopoly have been tried and found wanting, they appear content to study nationalization in a French laboratory.

Banking for a Fall

A WARNING note against the establishment of new banks is sounded in the annual report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. "There will be an increasing pressure," says the report, "for the creation of new banks as the banking business becomes more profitable and more attractive to investors."

The warning is timely in view of several factors which have continued to develop since the end of the period covered by the report. Commercial loans are soaring, showing that business men are returning to the banks for accommodation; installment selling is being increasingly financed by the banks, and this is a profitable outlet for banking funds; gilt-edged investments for banking funds are yielding a higher rate of interest, as, for instance, government bonds. These factors will doubtless intensify the pressure for the creation of new banks.

This pressure, it may be hoped, will be resisted, except in growing or bankless communities. America as a whole is overbanked. The situation, it is true, does not seem so bad as it was before the banking holiday in 1933. In spite of the closings that took place in 1932, there were 18,390 banking institutions in the United States at the end of 1932. Now there are 15,752 banks. But 15,752 separate banks are too many in a day when the authorities are trying to maintain economic equilibrium by regulation of banking policies.

It has long been apparent that what the country needs is a reduction in this multiplicity of small independent banks by an extension of branch banking. It needs one system, instead of forty-nine systems. Opponents of branch banking criticize any extension of it on the grounds that it would encourage banking monopoly. The charge does not hold water. Most proponents of branch banking would limit the branches to regions, such as Federal Reserve districts. Besides, under latter-day banking legislation the running of a bank is subject to rigid supervision by government agencies, so that monopoly is less possible in the field of banking than in the field, for instance, of railroading.

Till the needed revamping of the banking system takes place, there should be the most careful scrutiny of banking applications by federal and state authorities, lest there be a repetition of the situation that grew up in the 'twenties, when a bank could be started on nothing more than political pull and a few thousand dollars, with disastrous results to the community.

Brotherhood of Seamen

LIFE for a coast guardsman is just one good deed after another. If public gratitude paid the kind of dividends men lay up in little canvas bags, all the ships in the service couldn't stow the stuff away. Hardly a season passes, it seems, but the coast guard performs some gallant rescue such as that just enacted in a windy waste of sea and sky far out in the storm-swept Atlantic.

From the rolling signal mast of the United States coast guard cutter Chelan, cruising to the south'ard of Sable Island, come the jigsaw pieces of a radio picture crackling with drama and grim suspense. Bit by bit, laconic flashes from the Chelan have described for anxious landsmen the losing struggle of the Norwegian freighter Bjerki, helpless for two days in the grip of heavy gales; the faint wireless calls for aid; the turning aside of French, German, British and American steamers to reach her; the response of the coast guard.

One need only picture the plight of that small ocean tramp, wallowing awash in mountainous seas at nightfall, to realize with what real rejoicing the people huddled on her slanting superstructure sighted the white speck on the heaving horizon that foretold their rescue. And so good seamanship writes a good ending to another saga of the coast guard—as much of the ending as is ever set down in the logbook of its watchful ships. The rest is something easier felt than spoken. There is no finer ending to a story of such devoted service than that written in the thankfulness people of all nations feel for the American coast guard.

Outline of Physics

Book News of the Day

ON RARE occasions there comes to notice a work like that of Dr. F. Sherwood Taylor who has united in a single encyclopedic volume THE WORLD OF SCIENCE (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3.75). A book of more than 1000 pages, profusely illustrated with 677 line cuts and halftones, it forms a definite friendship between researchist and non-technical reader at the very start, maintains it to the last chapter.

Thus it is valuable as a reference book of the physical sciences and at the same time forms delightful continuous reading. On very few occasions does the author forget himself and revert to academic language.

* * *

Theories and fundamentals are related to things throughout. The centrifuge is explained by taking apart a cream separator; electroplating by dipping a teaspoon in a solution of copper sulphate and applying an electric current; and similarly with hitherto difficult interpretations of mass, energy, inertia, molecules, colloids, solids, power, speed, simple machines, chemical compounds, movements of stars and radio-activity.

There have been so many books on natural science written by Americans that one often wonders if Europe is in the race at all. Taylor informs us parenthetically in the affirmative, by referring to the Heaviside-Kennelly layer instead of the Kennelly-Heaviside; Hertzian waves instead of radio; gramophone, not victrola; motorcars, not autos; trams, not street cars; lifts, not elevators; and manufactured petrol, not gasoline.

* * *

Then, too, frequent references to the fundamentals behind gas masks, Big Berthas, submarines and poison gases disclose timely selling points in a European scholar's "stock in trade."

Dr. Taylor's conception of matter is disclosed as a concourse of moving atoms, and the properties of solids, liquids and gases are taken up in turn. The realm of engineering and the problems of power conversion and utilization are fully explored, leading casually to an explanation of various forms of vibrations and waves. A small portion of the book is devoted to biological theory and evolution, but for the reader uninterested in this division, the omission of such sections will not detract from the continuity.

Fortunately the author does not indulge in excessive philosophical rambling.

H. B. N.

Impatience? Or Just in a Hurry?

A PUNCTURE! WELL, LET'S GET A NEW CAR— IT WILL TAKE TOO LONG TO FIX THIS ONE!
COURT REMAKING ADVOCATE
?
SUPREME COURT
CONSTITUTIONAL LIMITATIONS
ADVERSE NEW DEAL DECISIONS

Coach and Three

FAMILIAR to Londoners are the black Shetland ponies—little larger than collies—drawing their small cart which, in the bright months, is loaded with flowers and in the winter days is piled high with fire logs. Spanking down the streets the little pair goes—manes flying, tails streaming, tiny black hoofs clopping quickly.

Often I had seen one such pair, from a distance; then, one day, rounding a corner, I met them coming toward me down the street, slowly this time, their master walking beside them, long reins hanging loose.

Their master smiled. "They're looking fine, aren't they?"

My eye ran from quizzical face to dainty hoof and I agreed.

"All three are looking well," he went on affably.

"Three?" I looked more closely, but all I saw were two ponies attached to a sort of Romany cart. Neither at heel nor behind the cart was there another.

"Kitty's at home today," he explained. "These are Bobby and Billy." He patted them affectionately and a cloud of dust rose from hidden recesses of their coats.

"Every day one stays at home to rest. It'll be Billy's turn tomorrow. Didn't you know there were three of them?"

"No—I've always seen just two."

We went on about the ponies. Then suddenly I had a thought—what would London be like when these black midgets no longer went trotting through its streets?

"I've heard that all horses must be off the streets of London within the next year or two. Whatever will you and Kitty and Bobby and Billy do?" I asked.

He shook his head and laid his hand again on their round flanks. "They couldn't do that," he said slowly; "they can't take away our rights like that, and Kitty and Bobby and Billy are my rights. Besides," he smiled, "do you think the likes of these creatures ever cause accidents or traffic tie-ups? No, they do not."

Bobby stamped a diminutive hoof. He was not used to standing so long without some attention and I had come out quite unprepared. Sugarless, carrotless, a poor thing I was to be conversing with ponies. But I could do something about it and turning to the man ordered some logs to be left at our house. I pointed out its direction and added, "And just tell whoever answers the door that you met me on the street and I asked you to leave some logs—and say that Bobby and Billy are to have all the carrots and apples in the larder."

Regularly, after that, Joe appeared with the ponies. In some magic way seeming to know the end of our wood supply, he would turn up the day after we had used our last logs. If someone he did not know happened to answer his ring, he would announce cheerily, "I'm the man with the ponies," whereupon the exchange of logs and provender would take place.

Then, just after Christmas, we ran out of logs. One day and another went by, and no tiny hoofs clattered up to our door. We ordered more coal, even contemplated peat, but could not bring ourselves to order logs elsewhere. Once I passed a man in the street with such fine clean logs in his cart that I wavered for a moment, but no—the ponies might come tomorrow. For weeks the wood box stood empty, and I no longer bothered to order carrots now except when they were needed for a stew.

Then one day an unmistakable patter came down the street, followed by silence and the ringing of the doorbell. Joe stood on the doorstep grinning; his hat slouched a little more over one eye, his scarf knotted a little more rakishly about his throat.

"We've brought your logs!"

"But *where* have you been?" Relief rang through every word.

This was his moment. He spoke slowly as one can in great moments. "We've been on tour—the pantomime—CINDERELLA—Kitty and Bobby and Billy have been drawing her coach—her *glass* coach!" he added with emphasis.

Thrilled, he drew a grubby program from his pocket and pointed with a grubbier finger:

THE UNIVERSAL PLAY COMPANY
presents
CINDERELLA
WITH FULL COMPANY OF
THIRTY ARTISTES
and
COACH AND REAL MIDGET PONIES

"Real ponies," he repeated, wagging his head proudly, "real ponies." E. Y.

North . . South . . East . . West

Burros and Bluebonnets

By Frank L. Perrin

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

OUR schedule, although quite flexible and more or less adaptable to our mood, unmistakably marked the time for the beginning of our return journey and a peaceful invasion of our own country after a most pleasant sojourn in Mexico. Somewhat unexpectedly we found that the trip must be made by rail rather than by motorcar over the great new Inter-American Highway. A slight sense of disappointment was unavoidable. I desired to see the mountains, the valleys, the sweeping curves and dips and fills from the other direction. How desirable it is, and how wise, if one may do so, to look at both sides of the thing or proposition one contemplates. In this case it was not permitted.

So it came about that we passed the points of greatest beauty and interest in the high elevations north of Mexico City, daylight revealing broad valleys through which our train rushed on and on tirelessly and determinedly. Everywhere there were changing colors, lights and shades. And everywhere there were native Indians, men and women and children, and burros. I think I shall longest remember the burros. I understood their language no better than that of their masters and mistresses—but as well. Their docility, their patience, their faithful though perhaps grudging service impressed and appealed to me. They seem to labor without hope of reward. The Sunday holiday means to them only a shifting of the burden they must bear. Instead of wood faggots or adobe brick or corn or melons, they must carry master or mistress or children to market or fiesta. The music of strumming guitars is not for them. They make their own, often in the nighttime, as we discovered, while weary and sleepy travelers seek repose by the wayside.

* * *

By rail one discovers occasional native villages, the houses and stores, and even the railway station conforming to the accepted architectural style of Old Mexico. There are, outside the arid desert section through which we pass in the extreme summer heat, even in March, a few more modern cities, indicating a desire to copy something from the North Country. But it will be many years, perhaps a half century, before the new appreciably displaces the old. The marks left by centuries gone cannot be soon obliterated. It is my hope that this change, if it comes at all, will come gradually. We go to Mexico to see it as we have read and dreamed of it, not for what American capitalists and promoters may seek to make it appear to be.

On the second morning of our journey, after a brief hail and adieu, a buenos and adios, to Monterrey, daylight revealed the blossoming stretches of Texas bluebonnets, the modest flower which Lupe and her Mistress, of the "fourth" column of this page, taught many of us to appreciate and admire. The transition had occurred during the days of our brief absence from the State, and was complete. Prairies and fields abound with these flowers just now. I am told the season is short, and that I am fortunate. This latter I have long suspected.

* * *

Here, in the hotels, as on the trains, one meets happy and satisfied tourists, some going to and some returning from Mexico. The highway, the airplanes and the railways offer swift and safe transportation. The choice remains to the traveler, depending upon his means and the time at his disposal. Mine, as I have indicated previously, would be the highway, by private automobile. I would not advise bus travel, even where that is possible. Buses are overcrowded and not too substantial or comfortable. Caution is necessary in negotiating mountain passes and even the adequately banked curves. The hazard there, as elsewhere, is the "other fellow." But it is a fact, likewise, that the most serious mishaps seem always to occur where driving seems safest and where the pace is the greatest.

This South Country, whether in Texas, or Mexico, or elsewhere along the Gulf of Mexico, will some day, I imagine, become the land of winter homes for an increasing number of Northerners. There is much here that appeals and satisfies. It may be that some of the cities are adopting and assuming the hurry and bustle of Yankee land, but they will never lose their native charm. Neither will the people, I hope, be weaned away from the traditional hospitality which is their inheritance. In the homes and churches, in the stores and at the hotels, the invitation is to come again, or more familiarly, to "hurry back." That cordial reminder just now seems well-nigh irresistible.

The Wide Horizon

Brazil—the West's New Peacemaker

By Paul Vanorden Shaw

BUENOS AIRES

RECENT Pan-American conferences are mainly remembered by some single event or phrase which seems to set each off from the others. The conference of 1923, in Santiago, Chile, is the one where the Monroe Doctrine was referred to by the head of the American delegation as "a unilateral policy of the United States" which, therefore, could not be discussed by the conference as a whole, and to many that is the main feature of that parley.

Five years later, the Pan-American Conference of Havana is remembered because, in spite of the presence of President Coolidge and Secretary Hughes at its opening, Argentina finally pulled out altogether in a big huff. Then in 1933, at Montevideo, the main feature seems to have been the new rapprochement between the United States and Argentina and the start of a new Pan-American feeling. And though only time can tell, it would seem that the recent Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace may come to be characterized as the conference where Brazil began to assume a new role in Pan-American affairs.

* * *

It would be well to review briefly Brazil's place in all-American affairs. This nation is the largest territorially in America if we exclude the Alaskan possessions of the United States. But her language and culture are Portuguese and this has served to isolate her somewhat from her Spanish-speaking neighbors. For economic and other strong reasons her closest ties have been with the United States and this widened still more the gap which separated her from her neighbor, Argentina. But in the months just preceding the Peace Conference, Brazil and Argentina were drawing together, while Brazil's relationships to the United States perceptibly cooled off. Furthermore, it looked for a while as if Brazil was just about to step into the ranks of the Fascist nations and that her participation in the conference must be at least cool.

However, when the Peace Conference got under way and the deadlock between the United States and Argentina seemed unbreakable, Brazil stepped in and became the mediator between the United States and Argentina. When it appeared that the ambitions of many small Spanish-American states were to be brought to nought by the so-called European bloc of the conference, Brazil stood forth and espoused their cause. When it seemed as if Brazil were ruining her recently formed friendship with the Argentine her diplomacy showed its worth by saving the day.

During the Peace Conference, then, Brazil proved her capacity to serve as a link between English and Spanish-speaking America, and that may become her most important role in inter-American affairs. But this could hardly have come about if, during the peace parley, Brazil had not proved herself, and perhaps for the first time, an authentic and real part of Latin America. When Brazil took up the cudgels in behalf of the declaration of continental solidarity and co-operation proposed by the five Central-American republics she did more than lend her weight in having a resolution passed, she won the admiration, friendship and trust of almost all the Spanish-speaking nations who had always looked upon Brazil as a fish out of water. A nation extremely friendly to the United States and somewhat hostile to Argentina could not be properly a real Latin-American nation. Until 1933, a Latin-American nation was a nation which looked upon the United States with suspicion and upon Argentina with admiration. Since Brazil did neither she was neither fish nor fowl in American affairs.

* * *

But it remained for the Peace Conference to bring out that a bridge between extremes was necessary, or, rather the peace parley revealed the existence of extremes which must be bridged. And those extremes are, properly, the geographic extremes of the New World, too.

Brazil's leading delegates spoke English and had served in the United States, Brazilian-American friendship of long standing had accustomed the Brazilians to understand the American mind and manner, Brazilian problems have been similar to those of the United States; all this was on one side of the ledger. On the other were the facts that the Brazilians are Latin, speak Portuguese (and most of her delegates spoke Spanish, too) and her culture and life are closer to those of Spanish America than to that of the United States. Thus by the very logic of events Brazil was in a position to play the role of link.

Brazil and the United States are closer today than ever before. Brazil has won many new friends in Spanish America, and Brazil has proved her ability to be the missing link in a chain of American cordiality and co-operation which was much needed. If Brazil should care to make this role a permanent one this may prove to be the most important by-product of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace.